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NEW MEXICO
SUMMARY

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE OFFICE
P. O. Box 1449
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

NM

August 25, 1971

Memorandum

To: Director (360)

From: ~~Associate~~ State Director

Subject: Wildlife Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1971

Enclosed is consolidated F. Y. 1971 Wildlife Annual Report
for New Mexico, together with one copy of district reports.

Enclosures

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
COMMUNICATIONS UNIT.

AUG 27 1971

AM 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 PM



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS

Office

New Mexico State

Fiscal Year

1971

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.		
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (<i>transects</i>)	127
(1) Big game		6,048	3,736	b. Stream and lake	-
(2) Small game		11,807	3,332	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (<i>Wildlife Species</i>)	
(3) Waterfowl		17.4	1.1	a. Terrestrial	9
b. Aquatic				b. Aquatic	-
(1) Lakes	NUMBER 13	.1	480	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (<i>Completed or contracted</i>)	
(2) Reservoirs	427	16.2	-	a. Terrestrial	16
(3) Stream (<i>total miles</i>)		123	15	b. Aquatic	-
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES DOLLARS	
a. Closure of private lands		364,000	10	a. Management ^{1/}	118,205
b. Lack of physical access		399,000	50	b. Development ^{2/}	47,329
TOTAL (a + b)		763,000	60	c. Maintenance ^{3/}	13,404
3. WATERFOWL USE		BIRD-DAYS		TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	
a. Impoundments		248,800		178,938	
b. Natural wetlands		191,100		10. RECREATION (<i>State Offices complete</i>)	
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES		NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT	a. Hunting	VISITOR DAYS
a. Rare	5	1,941,000		(1) Big game	40,000
b. Endangered	6	442,544		(2) Small game	190,000
				(3) Waterfowl	5,000
				TOTAL (Hunting)	
				235,000	
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL		NUMBER		b. Fishing	225,000
a. Biologists (<i>CSC wildlife series</i>)	5			c. Nonconsumptive use	1,020,000
b. Coordinators (<i>trained or untrained district coordinators</i>)	1			11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (<i>lbs. harvested</i>)	
				-	

Remarks

WJC 1000, 2000, 3000

2/ WJC 6000

3/ WJC 8000

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMs	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMs	HARVEST
Antelope	5,975	9,610	395	SUBTOTAL (con't)	41,042	70,636	4,176
Bear				Elk	516	1,048	45
Brown				Moose Barbary Sheep	153	111	
Black	22	10		Mountain Goat			
Buffalo				Mountain Lion	24	119	
Caribou				Peccary	600	1,392	
Deer				Bighorn Sheep	19	46	
Black Tail				Turkey	140	120	5
White Tail	45	96	7	Wolf			
Mule	35,000	60,920	3,774	GRAND TOTAL	42,494	73,472	4,226
SUBTOTAL	41,042	70,636	4,176				

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS (Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COM- PLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres			
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL				

Albuquerque D.O.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Office

Albuquerque

Fiscal Year

1971

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.		
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (transects)	65
(1) Big game		1,280	1,076	b. Stream and lake	0
(2) Small game		1,100	1,100	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (Wildlife Species)	
(3) Waterfowl		16	.5	a. Terrestrial	5
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic	0
(1) Lakes	0	0	.0	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (Completed or contracted)	
(2) Reservoirs	2	16	0	a. Terrestrial	3
(3) Stream (total miles)		80	13	b. Aquatic	0
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		ACRES OF HABITAT (1,000's)	MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES	DOLLARS
Closure of private lands		343	10	a. Management	23,334.42
b. Lack of physical access		389	50	b. Development	10,393.88
TOTAL (a + b)		732	60	c. Maintenance	6,982.83
3. WATERFOWL USE		BIRD-DAYS		TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	40,711.13
a. Impoundments		3,800		10. RECREATION (State Offices complete)	VISITOR DAYS
b. Natural wetlands		5,100		Deer 28,928	
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES	NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT		a. Hunting Elk 1,650	
a. Rare	2	unknown		(1) Big game Antelope 810	31,388
b. Endangered	2	unknown		(2) Small game	32,000
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL		NUMBER		(3) Waterfowl	450
a. Biologists (CSC wildlife series)		1		TOTAL (Hunting)	63,838
b. Coordinators (trained or untrained district coordinators)		0		b. Fishing 1/	87,000
Remarks 1/ Rio Grande and Associated Streams				c. Nonconsumptive use	10,000
San Juan River				11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (lbs. harvested)	-----
Lake Navajo					
Santa Cruz Lake					

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST
Antelope	1400	3500	220	SUBTOTAL (con't)	23,812	34,700	2,253
Bear				Elk	500	1,000	40
Brown				Moose			
Black	12	0	0	Mountain Goat			
Buffalo				Mountain Lion	6	0	0
Caribou				Peccary			
Deer				Barbary Bighorn Sheep	1/ 33	75	0
Black Tail				Turkey	70	0	5
White Tail				Wolf			
Mule	22,400	31,200	2,033				
SUBTOTAL	23,812	34,700	2,253	GRAND TOTAL	24,421	35,775	2,298

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS
(Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COM- PLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres	1300	\$4,304.29	/
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles 2/	26	\$6,089.59	
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL			\$10,393.88	

1/ This is a cooperative survey count of Barbary. The estimated population is 90-120 head. GPO 859-482

2/ These units are antelope fence panels, not miles of fence.

Elaborated

NARRATIVE

A. Habitat Management

The amount of time used in the BLM Wildlife Planning System increased greatly from 1970. Four URA's, two MFP's, and three wildlife habitat plans were written.

An interagency browse evaluation study involving the BLM, USFS, and the New Mexico Game and Fish was completed on portions of Deer Management Units 9 and 10. The data collected was used in the preparation of the Rosa and Middle Mesa Wildlife Plans.

The major wildlife habitat accomplishments were the continuation of the prescribed burning program and the establishment of the Alcalde Prairie Dog Refuge.

The New Mexico Game and Fish Commission established a prairie dog refuge on public land to protect a small prairie dog population and to provide the public with an opportunity to view a prairie dog town under natural conditions. The BLM constructed $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of road from US 284 and a small parking lot. Also BLM interpretive signs were installed.

We continued the prescribed burning program by burning and seeding 1,300 acres of chained P-J in the San Juan Resource Area. We are highly satisfied with the results of the burning, and we plan to continue with this type of habitat development work.

The San Juan River program package was prepared following up the special wildlife habitat plan that was completed in 1970. The BLM will not take over the administration of the upper three miles of river as hoped, but the Bureau of Reclamation plans to develop this area so the benefits to the public will occur as planned.

B. Animal Damage

No prairie dog control work was needed or conducted in 1971, but we may need some control next summer (1972) if numbers continue to increase.

The District Predator Control Program is a major problem. The general public does not want any control while other users, sportsmen and ranchers feel that control is needed. Each year more time is used in preparing the District's Predator Control Program and less time is available for BLM planning and general wildlife work.

C. Wildlife Statistics

Four rare and/or endangered wildlife species may be inhabiting the district.

Mexican Duck - E

American Peregrine Falcon - E

Prairie Falcon - R

Greater Sandhill Crane - R

D. Other Problems

The BLM should plan to employ a fisheries biologist to establish a fishery habitat management program.

Sacramento D.O.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Office

SOCORRO

Fiscal Year

1971

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.		
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (<i>transects</i>)	47
(1) Big game		792	905	b. Stream and lake	0
(2) Small game		652	1,043	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (<i>Wildlife Species</i>)	
(3) Waterfowl		.422	.634	a. Terrestrial	0
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic	0
(1) Lakes	10	.150	0	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (<i>Completed or contracted</i>)	
(2) Reservoirs	425	.222	0	a. Terrestrial	9
(3) Stream (<i>total miles</i>)		0	0	b. Aquatic	0
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES	DOLLARS
Closure of private lands		0	0	a. Management	11,000.
b. Lack of physical access		0	0	b. Development	4,000.
TOTAL (a + b)		0	0	c. Maintenance	300.
3. WATERFOWL USE		BIRD-DAYS		TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	15,300
a. Impoundments		15,000		10. RECREATION (<i>State Offices complete</i>)	VISITOR DAYS
b. Natural wetlands *		21,000		a. Hunting	
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES	NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT		(1) Big game	
a. Rare	2	1,021		(2) Small game	
b. Endangered	2	423		(3) Waterfowl	
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL		NUMBER		TOTAL (Hunting)	
a. Biologists (<i>CSC wildlife series</i>)		1		b. Fishing	
b. Coordinators (<i>trained or untrained district coordinators</i>)		1		c. Nonconsumptive use	
				11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (<i>lbs. harvested</i>)	0

Remarks

*ON BUREAU OF RECLAMATION WITHDRAWN LANDS UNDER AGREEMENT TO ALLOW
BLM TO ADMINISTER THE WILDLIFE HABITAT.

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST
Antelope	650	1,300	10	SUBTOTAL (con't)	1,505	5,550	68
Bear			1	Elk			
Brown				Moose			
Black	5	-	-	Mountain Goat			
Buffalo			13	Mountain Lion	9	98	0
Caribou				Peccary			
Deer				Bighorn Sheep			
Black Tail				Turkey	10	120	0
White Tail				Wolf			
Mule	850	4,250	58	GRAND TOTAL	1,524	5,768	68
SUBTOTAL	1,505	5,550	68				

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS
(Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COMPLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres			
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL				

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT

NARRATIVE SUPPLEMENT

A. HABITAT MANAGEMENT

A COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT HAS BEEN SIGNED THAT GIVES BLM THE AUTHORITY TO MANAGE WILDLIFE HABITAT ON 680 ACRES OF MARSH LANDS ALONG THE RIO GRANDE UNDER WITHDRAWAL BY THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. THIS AGREEMENT WILL ALLOW DEVELOPMENT OF NESTING HABITAT FOR THE ENDANGERED MEXICAN DUCK (ANAS DIAZI).

NEGOTIATIONS ARE UNDERWAY TO DEVELOP A PRAIRIE DOG TOWN INTERPRETIVE SITE ALONG A MAJOR HIGHWAY IN THE SOCORRO DISTRICT.

B. ANIMAL DAMAGE

NO PREDATOR CONTROL WAS REQUESTED IN THE SOCORRO DISTRICT IN FY 1971.

UNAUTHORIZED CONTROL OF PRAIRIE DOGS ^{occurred} ON SEVERAL HUNDRED ACRES OF PUBLIC DOMAIN LAND. ACTION WAS TAKEN TO SEE THAT THE SITUATION DOES NOT RECUR.

C. WILDLIFE STATISTICS

REFER TO WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT PART:

- 4b. POTENTIAL HABITAT IN THE SOCORRO DISTRICT FOR THE PEREGRINE FALCON WAS DETERMINED TO BE LESS THAN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.
- 6a. PELLET TRANSECTS READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH UTILIZATION TRANSECTS HAVE NOT BEEN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED NOR HAS 5 QUAIL TREND ROUTES.

D. OTHER PROBLEMS

ANNUAL WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE STATE GAME DEPARTMENT CONTINUE TO RECEIVE LITTLE RECOGNITION, ESPECIALLY WHEN CLOSURE OF AN AREA OR SEASON IS RECOMMENDED.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Office

Las Cruces

Fiscal Year

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS

1971

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.		
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (transects)	6
(1) Big game		2647	868	b. Stream and lake	-
(2) Small game		7946	-	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (Wildlife Species)	
(3) Waterfowl		1	-	a. Terrestrial	4
b. Aquatic	NUMBER	-	-	b. Aquatic	-
(1) Lakes	0	-	-	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (Completed or contracted)	
(2) Reservoirs	0	-	-	a. Terrestrial	1
(3) Stream (total miles)		-	-	b. Aquatic	-
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES	DOLLARS
Closure of private lands		1,204	-	a. Management	
b. Lack of physical access		186	-	b. Development	18,839
TOTAL (a + b)		1,390		c. Maintenance	10,900
3. WATERFOWL USE	BIRD-DAYS			TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	
a. Impoundments	200,000			10. RECREATION (State Offices complete)	VISITOR DAYS
b. Natural wetlands	75,000			a. Hunting	
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES	NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT		(1) Big game	
a. Rare	-	-		(2) Small game	
b. Endangered	2	19,544		(3) Waterfowl	
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL	NUMBER			TOTAL (Hunting)	
a. Biologists (CSC wildlife series)	2			b. Fishing	
b. Coordinators (trained or untrained district coordinators)	-			c. Nonconsumptive use	
				11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (lbs. harvested)	

State Report

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST
Antelope	725	1,740	-	SUBTOTAL (con't)	8,605	24,371	915
Bear				Elk	16	48	5
Brown				Moose			
Black				Mountain Goat			
Buffalo				Mountain Lion	9	21	0
Caribou				Peccary	580	1392	-
Deer				Bighorn Sheep	19	46	
Black Tail				Turkey			
White Tail	30	81	7	Wolf			
Mule	7,850	22,550	908				
SUBTOTAL	8,605	24,371	915	GRAND TOTAL	9229	25878	920

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS

(Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COM- PLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres			
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL				

Wildlife Annual Report
Narrative

A. Habitat Management

Three intensive inventories and analysis were completed for:

1. San Simon Cienega - Mexican Duck
2. Guadalupe Canyon - Peripheral Birds
3. Gila Box - Endangered & Peripheral Wildlife

One additional intensive inventory and analysis was completed for:

1. Big Hatchet Mountains - Desert Bighorns

Major management emphasis has been placed on rare and endangered species through inventory and planning.

Development work is progressing in the San Simon Cienega Habitat Area - the endangered Mexican duck program. Work completed during fiscal year 1971 included:

1. Maintenance of existing developments and still in progress-no units reportable.
2. Drilling of 1 well - completed but not equiped. Not reportable.
3. Revegetation of disturbed areas. Completed but not reportable. This is considered maintenance.

Administration of the Cienega is now under the Las Cruces District with Lordsburg Area Manager as the program co-ordinator.

B. Animal Damage

No problems encountered during fiscal 1971.

C. Wildlife Statistics

No significant change in numbers is presented from last year's.

1. Mule deer numbers are down due to the drought.
2. Antelope populations remain the same. No hunt held due to low population.

3. Javelina numbers are increasing. No hunt held due to low populations.
4. Elk, white tailed deer, mountain lions and bighorn sheep population remain the same.

Habitat expenditures has not been included as this information is not available at the district level. Access blocked by private lands has been derived by using, area currently blocked not having legal access across private lands, though these lands are for the most part being used, by the public with access by permission of owners.

D. Other problems.

Enviromental analysis work by district biologist is requiring a major expenditure of time. Environmental analysis have been completed for the San Simon Cienega and the predator control program.

No other problems are apparent at this time.

Las Cruces D.O.

m 6500-1
y 1970)
(formerly 6960-1)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Office
30060
Roswell District Office

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS

Fiscal Year
F-41971

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.		
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (transects)	9
(1) Big game		1,365	887	b. Stream and lake	
(2) Small game		2,109	1,189	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (Wildlife Species)	
(3) Waterfowl				a. Terrestrial	0
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic	
(1) Lakes	3		480 acres	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (Completed or contracted)	
(2) Reservoirs				a. Terrestrial	3
(3) Stream (total miles)		43	2	b. Aquatic	
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES	DOLLARS
a. Closure of private lands		20,000		a. Management	13,587
b. Lack of physical access		10,000		b. Development	72,57
TOTAL (a + b)		30,000		c. Maintenance	14,05
3. WATERFOWL USE		BIRD-DAYS		TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	20,000
a. Impoundments		30,000		10. RECREATION (State Offices complete)	VISITOR DAYS
b. Natural wetlands		90,000		a. Hunting	
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES		NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT	(1) Big game	
a. Rare Lesser Prairie Chicken		1	920,000	(2) Small game	
b. Endangered				(3) Waterfowl	
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL		NUMBER		TOTAL (Hunting)	
a. Biologists (CSC wildlife series)		1		b. Fishing	
b. Coordinators (trained or untrained district coordinators)				c. Nonconsumptive use	
				11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (lbs. harvested)	

marks

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST
Antelope	3200	3070	165	SUBTOTAL (con't)	7120	6015	940
Bear				Elk			
Brown				Barbary Moose Sheep	120	36	0
Black	5	10	0	Mountain Goat			
Buffalo				Mountain Lion			
Caribou				Peccary	20	?	0
Deer				Bighorn Sheep			
Black Tail				Turkey	60		
White Tail	15	15	0	Wolf			
Mule	3900	2920	775	GRAND TOTAL	7320	6051	940
SUBTOTAL	7120	6015	940				

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS

(Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COM- PLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres			
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL				

Respectfully,
August 11, 1971

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT FOR FY 1971

NARRATIVE REPORT

A. Habitat Management

An antelope pass fence was constructed to facilitate antelope movements between woven wire fenced pastures. This is a modification of 'Paul's Pass' antelope pass.

Censusing of the Lesser Prairie Chicken booming grounds were initiated and will be continued with a complete inventory of the habitat area. Two game watering boxes were installed along the Camino Well pipeline to provide water for the Lesser Prairie Chicken. These waterings were fenced in 5-acre enclosures to maintain protective vegetative cover.

A cooperative agreement is being drafted with the Bureau of Reclamation on phreatophyte control on federal lands along the Pecos River. Provisions are being made to leave a buffer strip parallel to the river for wildlife habitat and stream-side shading for fisheries.

B. Animal Damage

Predatory animal control program was carried out by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife on a request basis. The District was segmented into areas of no control, limited control in specific cases, and control without limitations.

C. Wildlife Statistics

Correction under 1. HABITAT CONDITION, Part b. Aquatic (1) Lakes - Reported in FY 1970 as 480,000 acres - should be 480 acres. Otherwise no major changes from FY 1970.

D. Other Problems

1. Lack of legal and physical access to public-domain lands within the Carlsbad Cavern National Park vicinity.

2. Restricted antelope movements in areas of potentially suitable antelope habitat areas due to woven wire fences.

3. Action is needed to assure the preservation of the Lesser Prairie Chicken. Current status is rare according to the Rare and Endangered Species List. A program package has been submitted to reverse the downward trend in population numbers and acres of usable habitat.

Roswell D.O.



United States Department of the Interior

6960/932

OR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Oregon State Office
P. O. Box 2965 (729 NE Oregon Street)
Portland, Oregon 97208

Memorandum:

SEP 15 1971

To: Director (360)
From: State Director, Oregon
Subject: Wildlife Annual Report

Enclosed is subject summary for Oregon including form 6500-1 and an accompanying narrative. Individual district copies are also included.

A. Habitat Improvement

Emphasis has been placed on completion of MFP's rather than HMP's. Wildlife habitat development projects are principally cooperative efforts with the Oregon and Washington State Game Commissions. Rehabilitation of deer winter ranges and water development projects received the most emphasis.

Six fishery biologists, financed primarily by 5220 funds, continue to devote the majority of their efforts toward coordinating stream protection procedures with other BLM activities in western Oregon. Practices to protect the fishery resource and enhance water quality were incorporated in timber sales and construction of logging roads. The comprehensive physical inventory of streams was continued in each district. The initial draft of an aquatic habitat management plan for Smith River was completed.

Habitat improvement projects were completed on streams within the Oxbow Burn, on tributaries of Canton Creek, and on streams in the Nestucca and Suislaw River systems. Structures were installed to create additional spawning and rearing areas in selected streams. Stream clearance was accomplished to increase productive areas for anadromous fish and to insure migratory fish continued access to available spawning grounds. Assistance was given the Oregon Game Commission during chemical rehabilitation of Cow Creek (Umpqua River) and its tributaries to increase the production of salmon and trout by reducing large populations of rough fish.

B. Animal Damage

Animal damage control, chiefly for predators, continues to be one of the most controversial activities on BLM lands. Conflicting instruction memos, differences of opinion among Game Commission, BSF&W, and BLM personnel result in occasional problems. Increased emphasis by preservationists and the non-hunting public make decisions for all concerned much more difficult.

A cooperative agreement between the Oregon State Office and Douglas County has been signed pertaining to predator control by that county. This is the first time in Oregon that a county has decided to withdraw funds from BSF&W and hire their own control agents. Our agreement pertains to the placement of traps only. No Poisons will be allowed. More sheep are raised in Douglas County than any other county in the State.

C. Wildlife Statistics

Hunting and fishing recreation days show a slight decline over 1970 figures due to an adjustment in percent of BLM contribution, reflecting truer figures. Data for Washington State are included in the total (see Spokane District's submission). The substantial increase in the commercial harvest of fish over the preceeding year resulted from above average catches of Chinook salmon and record landings of coho salmon.

Acreeages of reservoirs shown is below last year due to a district reporting error. Rare and endangered species are based on listings in the "Red Book" and from Oregon State University.

D. Wildlife Personnel - F.Y. 1971

Current status by district is as follows:

	<u>Fisheries</u>	<u>Wildlife</u>
State Office	1	1
Lakeview	0	1
Burns	0	1
Vale	0	1
Prineville	0	1
Baker	0	0
Salem	1	0
Eugene	1	0
Roseburg	1	0
Medford	1	1
Coos Bay	1	1
*Spokane	0	0
Totals	6	7 = 13

*The Spokane District has a forester with a wildlife background who has been acting as district coordinator. As of this year (F.Y. 1972) he has been appointed as district biologist. Baker has the only district office with a biologist position unfilled.

District biologists attended the Bureau-wide wildlife training conference held at Salishan last March.

Maxwell T. Lawrence

ACTING

Enclosures:

Subject district reports

Form 6500-1

District narratives

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Office
Oregon

Fiscal Year
1971

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.		
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (<i>transects</i>)	180
(1) Big game		6,505	4,097	b. Stream and lake	196
(2) Small game		9,654	3,931	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (<i>Wildlife Species</i>)	
(3) Waterfowl		187	358	a. Terrestrial	6
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic	1
	41	5	4	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (<i>Completed or contracted</i>)	
(2) Reservoirs	60	48	3	a. Terrestrial	42
(3) Stream (<i>total miles</i>)		3,528	891	b. Aquatic	10
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES	
a. Closure of private lands		536	386	a. Management	115,700
b. Lack of physical access		236	160	b. Development	98,218
TOTAL (a + b)		772	546	c. Maintenance	7,800
3. WATERFOWL USE		BIRD-DAYS		TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	
a. Impoundments		7,327,000		10. RECREATION (<i>State Offices complete</i>)	
b. Natural wetlands		4,755,200		a. Hunting	VISITOR DAYS
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES		NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT	(1) Big game	511,140
a. Rare		4	3,116	(2) Small game	232,640
b. Endangered		9	710	(3) Waterfowl	42,150
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL		NUMBER		TOTAL (Hunting)	
a. Biologists (<i>CSC wildlife series</i>)		11		b. Fishing	1,501,055
b. Coordinators (<i>trained or untrained district coordinators</i>)		4		c. Nonconsumptive use	1,948,500
				11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (<i>lbs. harvested</i>)	

arks Item 9 - Does not include approximately \$70,000 in management and \$50,000 in development under 5220 for fish habitat in western Oregon.

Item 4 - Rare: Col. grey whale, sandhill crane, N. bald eagle, spruce grouse.
Endangered: Lahonton or Alvord cutthroat trout, Tule W.F. goose, Am Per. falcon, burrowing owl, Columbian W.T. deer, timber wolf, Warner sucker, Col. sharptailed grouse, ringtailed

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST
lope	9,906	121,788	425	SUBTOTAL (con't)	301,011	2,099,611	53,404
Bear				Elk	7,197	61,870	920
Brown				Moose	5	10	0
Black	1,800	15,244	173	Mountain Goat	175	1,785	20
Buffalo				Mountain Lion	40	260	2
Caribou				Peccary			
Deer				Bighorn Sheep	150	1,171	4
Black Tail	100,170	849,040	28,452	Turkey	485	2,860	20
White Tail	1,600	6,500	225	Wolf			
Mule	187,535	1,107,039	24,129				
SUBTOTAL	301,011	2,099,611	53,404	GRAND TOTAL	309,063	2,167,567	54,370

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS (Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COM- PLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres			
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL				

**OREGON
SUMMARY**

NARRATIVE REPORT
WILDLIFE ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT FY-71
VALE DISTRICT, OREGON

Habitat Management

The past winter of 1970-71 imposed stress on mule deer herds in the northern portion of the District. Little mortality was observed, however spring fawn production was below normal.

Pronghorn antelope have continued to increase in the northern and central portions of the District. The Oregon State Game Commission liberalized the season for 1971 which will be reflected in next year's data.

A cold and persistently wet spring hindered upland game bird reproduction. Populations are lower than those of last year.

Townsend ground squirrels continue at high populations for the fourth consecutive year.

Insects and resultant vegetative damage are prevalent during this summer of 1971. Grasshoppers, crickets, webworms, and army worms are at high populations in localized areas.

Bighorn sheep, re-introduced into the Owyhee Breaks in 1966, are expanding their populations and range rapidly. An aerial census of August 1971 showed 11 rams, 25 ewes, and 17 lambs (53 total) from the initial stocking of 17 animals.

Animal Damage

The enormous populations of ground squirrels in the seedings of the northern portion of the District have reduced the forage available for livestock. Little permanent damage seems to have resulted to the crested wheatgrass as yet.

Coyote numbers are abnormally high throughout much of the District. When rodent populations eventually fall, we may anticipate increased predation on wildlife and domestic livestock. Restrictions on control of coyotes by professional hunters will likely compound this problem.

Wildlife Statistics

Wildlife habitat and fisheries habitat statistics presented on Form 6500-1 are rough estimates. There have been no formal studies on this subject in this area.

One habitat management plan is implemented in the District. A second is complete and ready for review.

Closure of private lands to public access is extremely localized and a minor problem. These lands are generally scattered tracts of public domain located in the northern extremity of the District. Most have been classified for exchange or disposal.

Wildlife Personnel

There is one full-time Wildlife Biologist in the Vale District.

Other Problems

The concept of Habitat Management Plans remains confused. Our efforts continue to be directed toward specific areas important to waterfowl or fisheries.

Emphasis on Allotment Management Plans for livestock dictate that the District Biologist devote much attention and planning to this function. The nitty-gritty of habitat management and manipulation in this range District is in livestock management.

Close scrutiny of future land treatment projects and maintenance activities is mandatory. Wildlife habitat consideration of each proposal demands considerable time.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Office

36-030 Vale

Fiscal Year

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS

1971

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.		
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (<i>transects</i>)	22
(1) Big game		1,456	70	b. Stream and lake	2
(2) Small game		2,194	1,462	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (<i>Wildlife Species</i>)	
(3) Waterfowl		3	7	a. Terrestrial	1
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic	0
(1) Lakes	2	0	1,6	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (<i>Completed or contracted</i>)	
(2) Reservoirs	21	1,9	2,3	a. Terrestrial	5
(3) Stream (<i>total miles</i>)				b. Aquatic	0
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES	DOLLARS
Closure of private lands		6		a. Management	Not available
b. Lack of physical access		20		b. Development	to District
TOTAL (a + b)		26		c. Maintenance	300 ^{1/}
3. WATERFOWL USE		BIRD-DAYS		TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	
a. Impoundments		2,000,000		10. RECREATION (<i>State Offices complete</i>)	VISITOR DAYS
b. Natural wetlands		3,000,000		a. Hunting	
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES	NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT		(1) Big game	
a. Rare	4	3 million		(2) Small game	
b. Endangered	1	3,500		(3) Waterfowl	
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL		NUMBER		TOTAL (Hunting)	
a. Biologists (<i>CSC wildlife series</i>)		1		b. Fishing	
b. Coordinators (<i>trained or untrained district coordinators</i>)		0		c. Nonconsumptive use	
11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (<i>lbs. harvested</i>)					

Remarks 1/ Fence maintenance funded by emergency flood damage appropriations.

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST
Antelope	2770	30,500	118	SUBTOTAL (con't)	39,595	472,640	4080
Bear				Elk	100	200	15
Brown				Moose			
Black	25	140	2	Mountain Goat			
Buffalo				Mountain Lion	20	120	0
Caribou				Peccary			
Deer				Bighorn Sheep	58	696	0
Black Tail				Turkey			
White Tail				Wolf			
Mule	36,800	442,000	3960	GRAND TOTAL	39,773	473,656	4095
SUBTOTAL	39,595	472,640	4080				

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS (Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COM- PLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres			
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL				

VALE D.O.

P-1541-1
August 1964
(Formerly A1-150)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

IN REPLY REFER TO:

6960.1/102.2

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 8/27/71

TO : State Director - 930

FROM : District Manager, Spokane

SUBJECT: Annual Wildlife Report - TT No. ORE 71-278

Narrative Report

The fiscal year '71 wildlife program was again hampered by funds. The three man-months allotted were used to update the extensive inventory, do some intensive inventory, install 4 cisterns, and support the Bureau Planning System.

Several statistical entries have changed from our last report. The updating of inventories and the Bureau Planning System supplied needed information on habitat and population numbers necessitating these changes. There were two more Bighorn sheep plants on BLM lands this year. A total of 5 rams and 10 ewes were released with preliminary surveys showing a 70% use of Bureau lands. Another plant is planned for F.Y. '72.

A start was made in improving upland bird habitat through the installation of 4 cisterns. The material was contributed by the Washington State Game Department and labor furnished by the Richland Rod and Gun Club. Recent surveys have shown immediate use by upland game. Future installations are planned for F.Y. '72 using the same procedure.

The Spokane District is still relying heavily on the Washington State Game Department for cooperation in our Wildlife program. Relief in funding is seen for F.Y. '72 however, with the addition of five man-months to our previous base program of three man-months.

Paul W. Armstrong

Enc.
Form 6500-1 (2)

500 7 12
25 37

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Office

Spokane District

Fiscal Year

1971

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.		
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (<i>transects</i>)	0
(1) Big game		271.8	33.2	b. Stream and lake	0
(2) Small game		261.0	49.0	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (<i>Wildlife Species</i>)	
(3) Waterfowl		3.3	.3	a. Terrestrial	0
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic	0
(1) Lakes	5	1.0	.40	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (<i>Completed or contracted</i>)	
(2) Reservoirs	3	1.1	.30	a. Terrestrial	4
(3) Stream (<i>total miles</i>)		125	35	b. Aquatic	0
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES	DOLLARS
a. Closure of private lands		25.8	120	a. Management	4,565.00
b. Lack of physical access		3.5	20	b. Development	60.00
TOTAL (a + b)		29.3	140	c. Maintenance	---
3. WATERFOWL USE		BIRD-DAYS		TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	4,615.00
a. Impoundments		10,000		10. RECREATION (<i>State Offices complete</i>)	VISITOR DAYS
b. Natural wetlands		450,000		a. Hunting	
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES	NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT		(1) Big game	75,000
a. Rare	1	80		(2) Small game	60,000
b. Endangered	Unknown			(3) Waterfowl	750
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL		NUMBER		TOTAL (Hunting)	135,000
a. Biologists (<i>CSC wildlife series</i>)		0		b. Fishing	500,000
b. Coordinators (<i>trained or untrained district coordinators</i>)		2		c. Nonconsumptive use	148,500
				11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (<i>lbs. harvested</i>)	22,000

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST
Antelope	30	40	0	SUBTOTAL (con't)	8,000	32,000	1,395
Bear				Elk	122	490	15
Brown	--	--	-	Moose	5	10	0
Black	90	270	5	Mountain Goat	175	1,785	20
Buffalo	--	--	-	Mountain Lion	10	20	2
Caribou	--	--	-	Peccary	--	---	---
Deer				Bighorn Sheep	35	150	2
Black Tail	Combined with Mule Deer			Turkey	250	1,000	15
White Tail	1,500	6,000	225	Wolf	--	---	---
Mule	6,500	26,000	1,170				
SUBTOTAL	8,000	32,000	1,395	GRAND TOTAL	8,690	35,455	1,449

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS

(Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COM- PLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres			
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number	4	200.00	950.00
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL			\$200.00	\$950.00

SPOKANE D.O.

a 6500-1
 y 1970)
 (formerly 6960-1)

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Office
 Salem, Oregon

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
 GENERAL STATISTICS

Fiscal Year
 1971

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.		
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (<i>transects</i>)	0
(1) Big game		213,000	200,000	b. Stream and lake	100 MI.
(2) Small game		350,000	63,000	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (<i>Wildlife Species</i>)	
(3) Waterfowl		2,000	0	a. Terrestrial	0
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic	0
(1) Lakes	8	30	0	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (<i>Completed or contracted</i>)	
(2) Reservoirs	3	1,500	0	a. Terrestrial	0
(3) Stream (<i>total miles</i>)		500	200	b. Aquatic	5
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES	DOLLARS
a. Closure of private lands		41,000		a. Management	20,000
b. Lack of physical access		0		b. Development	5,000
TOTAL (a + b)		41,000		c. Maintenance	3,000
3. WATERFOWL USE		BIRD-DAYS		TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	28,000
a. Impoundments		12,000		10. RECREATION (<i>State Offices complete</i>)	VISITOR DAYS
b. Natural wetlands		12,000		a. Hunting	
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES		NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT	(1) Big game	
a. Rare		2	500	(2) Small game	
b. Endangered		2	1,500	(3) Waterfowl	
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL		NUMBER		TOTAL (Hunting)	
a. Biologists (<i>CSC wildlife series</i>)		1		b. Fishing	
Coordinators (<i>trained or untrained district coordinators</i>)		10		c. Nonconsumptive use	
11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (<i>lbs. harvested</i>)					

Remarks

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST
Antelope				SUBTOTAL (con't)			
Bear				Elk	239	2700	25
Brown				Moose			
Black	100		not known	Mountain Goat	not known		0
Buffalo				Mountain Lion	not known		0
Caribou				Peccary			
Deer	not known		not known	Bighorn Sheep			
Black Tail	18,000	200,000	1,500	Turkey			
White Tail				Wolf			
Mule							
SUBTOTAL				GRAND TOTAL			

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS

(Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COMPLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres			
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number	2	2,000	0
(2) Barrier removal	Number	2	5,000	1,000
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL				

SALEM D.O.

Narrative
FY-1971 Wildlife Annual Report
Medford District

A. Wildlife Habitat Management

The District wildlife specialist expended 7.33 man-months on wildlife activities this fiscal year. Of this time, 2.5 man-months were used in support of the Bureau's Planning System.

Cooperation and coordination with other District activities and the Oregon State Game Commission account for a large part of the wildlife program. Working relations with local Game Commission biologists are excellent - with contact being almost daily.

Cooperative wildlife habitat improvement projects completed by the Game Commission on BLM lands this fiscal year are listed below:

1. Wildlife and Erosion Control Seedings

Objective: Seeding of legumes and grasses on newly disturbed roadsides, skid roads, landings, heliports and jeep roads.

Seeding rate: 15 lbs/acre

Acres seeded: 80 (74 acres along 30 miles of roads
6 acres at 6 heliports)

Special Conditions: The Game Commission provided the seed on the condition that the BLM would apply it.

Results to date: Very successful.

2. Rum Creek Big Game Habitat Improvement

Objective: To establish grass and legumes in areas being used by the Rum Creek elk herd.

Seeding rate and species: 16lbs/acre
Subterranean Clover
Dutch White Clover
Perennial Rye grass
Orchard grass
Intermediate wheat grass

Acres seeded: 5 acres

Results to date: Fair to good. Seeding in loose soil and open areas.

3. Agate Flat Project

Objective: This project is a continuation of the attempt to replace decadent brush fields on the Agate Flat deer winter range. Twenty-two acres of brush fields were scarified in three separate areas with each receiving different treatments.

Site 1 - 10 acres. This area was seeded to grass with a range land drill. Fertilizer was applied at the rate of 300lbs/acre.

Site 2 - 10 acres. This Scarified and seeded to Wedgeleaf ceanothus and bitterbrush.

Site 3 - 2 acres. Scarify service berry and seed grass. Fertilizer was applied at 500lbs/acre.

Seeded grasses: Pubescent wheatgrass
Intermediate wheatgrass
Mountain brome.

Results to date: Results of past "wildlife" scarification are beginning to look promising. Many wedgeleaf ceanothus seedlings are sprouting back with as many as 36 seedlings per square yard recorded. Habitat manipulations on this deer critical winter range is done annually in small segments, so that the usable habitat is not reduced drastically in any one year.

Inventory of Rare and Endangered Bird Habitat

A great deal of time was expended locating and mapping nesting sites of eagles and ospreys. The bald eagle is classified as being endangered in Oregon. Five possible nesting sites were located with only one active this year.

Ospreys are classified as being rare in Oregon. A total of 30 nests were located.

Two active golden eagle nests were found on BLM lands.

Bitterbrush "Bullet" Trial Seeding

Bitterbrush seedlings were grown at the Sprague Seed Orchard in bullets for field trials. Some 950 seedlings were out planted on three deer winter ranges. Ten percent of the seedlings were caged as a control to measure animal damage. Results to date from caged plants indicate 75% seedling survival.

Goose Nest Platforms

In FY-1970 the Game Commission and BLM cooperatively installed 12 artificial goose nest platforms. This year 5 of the 8 remaining platforms. Four

platforms were damaged by ice and snow and were unusable. Goose acceptance of these artificial structures is good. Plans are to install 12 additional nest platforms in FY-1972.

Other Activities and Accomplishments

1. Assisted the Game Commission in conducting wildlife inventories and supervised habitat improvement projects on BLM lands.
2. Completion of a joint wildlife plan and intensive inventory for the Rogue River Wild and Scenic River.
3. Review of the District timber sale plan.
4. Monitored forest rehabilitation spray projects and animal control programs.
5. Investigated winter range problems involving the Agate Flat interstate black tail deer herd.

B. Animal Damage

Status of the Pokegama Coyote Control Study.

This coyote control program was terminated in March, 1970. During this fiscal year a request was received from the Game Commission for the continuation of the control program for another year. This request was eventually retracted by mutual agreement of all parties involved. A justified need for continuing the control program was lacking because of a substantial reduction in the coyote population. Results of the previous two year control program indicated an 82% reduction in coyote activity from the 1968 land.

Gopher Control

Gophers are the leading cause of damage in established tree plantations. Control of gophers on this District began in FY-1970. Costs of control were reduced this year by \$3.37 per acre.

A cooperative research study between Oregon State University and the BLM is scheduled to begin in FY-1972. Manipulation of vegetation will be used in an attempt to force gophers to leave our plantations.

Porcupine Control

Control of porcupines through the use of strychnine salt blocks continues on this District but on a reduced scale with emphasis on bait station placement in known areas of significant porcupine population.

Fisheries Habitat Management

Review of resource activity and its effect on aquatic life is the highest priority work. Road design and placement, stream crossings, timber harvest, grazing allotments, mineral exploration and other resource uses are reviewed with other District personnel.

Information and Education

Keeping other District personnel informed of the importance of aquatic life and water quality to fishery health plus methods of protecting and enhancing these resources is an important and daily aspect of the fishery biologist position.

Fish habitat protection needs were explained during a guest appearance at the White City Kiwanis Club and at the BLM Wildlife Workshop.

Bureau Planning System

Considerable knowledge was gained while working on the Bureau Planning System. During FY-1971 the initial fishery URA input was completed for two of the District planning units and updated for the third. Initial MFP's were completed for all three planning units.

Assistance was given the State Game Commission during completion of a joint Fish and Wildlife HMP for the Rogue Corridor within that portion of the Wild and Scenic River administered by the BLM.

Stream Survey and Habitat Improvement Projects

In FY 1971, District personnel completed surveys on 42 streams involving 104.6 stream miles. Survey efforts were primarily confined to the lower Rogue River and tributaries.

Fish habitat improvement work consisted of log jam removal and chemical rehabilitation of the Cow Creek drainage.

Through an equipment rental contract, anadromous fish habitat was enhanced by removal of three major log jams from Panther Creek, a tributary of the Cow Creek drainage.

During July and August of 1970, District personnel expended 23 man days assisting the State Game Commission with rehabilitation of the Cow Creek drainage. Liquid rotenone was applied to 74 stream miles of main stem Cow Creek and 45 miles of its tributaries for control of a large rough fish population. Target species removed included dace, reddsided shiners, suckers and squawfish. The State Game Commission has subsequently restocked Cow Creek and tributaries with coho salmon, steelhead, cutthroat trout and rainbow trout.

Cooperation and Coordination with Other Agencies

Fishery habitat considerations are reviewed with the state and other federal agencies before management decisions are formulated.

Locally, stream survey efforts are coordinated with the State Game Commission and U.S. Forest Service with good exchange of information gathered. Standard survey procedures now used by the State Game Commission, State Fish Commission, U.S. Forest Service and BLM have improved the quality of surveys.

Cooperative effort by the State Game Commission, Forest Service and BLM resulted in survey of 34.5 miles of lower Rogue River from Grave Creek to Foster Creek.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Office 36-

Medford Distr

Fiscal Year
1971

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT (Fisheries Only)
GENERAL STATISTICS

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.	
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (transects)
(1) Big game		900	35	b. Stream and lake
(2) Small game		900	0	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (Wildlife Species)
(3) Waterfowl		4	-	a. Terrestrial
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic
	(1) Lakes	3	.053 .002	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (Completed or contracted)
(2) Reservoirs	7	3.86	.03	a. Terrestrial
(3) Stream (total miles)		341.0	9.75	b. Aquatic
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES
Closure of private lands		4.0	5.0	a. Management
b. Lack of physical access		0.0	0.0	b. Development
TOTAL (a + b)		4.0	5.0	c. Maintenance
3. WATERFOWL USE		BIRD-DAYS		TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)
a. Impoundments		250,000		10. RECREATION (State Offices complete)
b. Natural wetlands		-		a. Hunting
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES		NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT	(1) Big game
a. Rare	1	6**	(2) Small game	
b. Endangered	1	30**	(3) Waterfowl	
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL		NUMBER		TOTAL (Hunting)
a. Biologists (CSC wildlife series)		2		b. Fishing
b. Coordinators (trained or untrained district coordinators)		1		c. Nonconsumptive use
				11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (lbs. harvested)

R rks * Includes salary for summer trainee
** Represent 1 acre per active nest
*** Oregon State Game Commission Funds

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST
elope				SUBTOTAL (con't)			
Bear				Elk	130	1,170	10
Brown	400	4,800	50	Moose			
Black				Mountain Goat			
Buffalo				Mountain Lion			
Caribou				Peccary			
Deer				Bighorn Sheep			
Black Tail	33,000	66,000	2,300	Turkey	55	660	0
White Tail				Wolf			
Mule							
SUBTOTAL				GRAND TOTAL			

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS (Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COM- PLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres			
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL				

BIG GAME POPULATION ESTIMATES

Big game animals which use lands managed by BLM

<u>District</u>	<u>Pronghorn Antelope</u>	<u>Deer</u>	<u>Elk</u>	<u>Bighorn Sheep</u>	<u>Mountain Goats</u>
Medford	-	33,000	130	-	-

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Office

Roseburg, OR 36-100

Fiscal Year

1971

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.		
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (transects)	0
(1) Big game		231.5	192.5	b. Stream and lake	1
(2) Small game		231.5	192.5	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (Wildlife Species)	
(3) Waterfowl		100 ²	0	a. Terrestrial	0
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic	0
(1) Lakes	2	.005	.001	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (Completed or contracted)	
(2) Reservoirs				a. Terrestrial	0
(3) Stream (total miles)		360	30	b. Aquatic	1
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY	ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS		9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES	DOLLARS
a. Closure of private lands	212,000	76		a. Management	1,200
b. Lack of physical access	0	0		b. Development	10,000
TOTAL (a + b)	212,000	76		c. Maintenance	
3. WATERFOWL USE	BIRD-DAYS			TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	11,200
a. Impoundments	NA*			10. RECREATION (State Offices complete)	VISITOR DAYS
b. Natural wetlands	NA			a. Hunting	
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES	NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT		(1) Big game	
a. Rare	1	NA		(2) Small game	
b. Endangered	4	NA		(3) Waterfowl	
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL	NUMBER			TOTAL (Hunting)	
a. Biologists (CSC wildlife series)	1			b. Fishing	
b. Coordinators (trained or untrained district coordinators)	0			c. Nonconsumptive use	
				11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (lbs. harvested)	

F rks * Not available

4a Oregon Chub

4b Bald Eagle, Osprey, White Tailed Deer, Bassarisk

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST
Antelope				SUBTOTAL (con't)			
Bear			44	Elk	900	4,500	99
Brown	221	2,652	4+42	Moose			
Black				Mountain Goat			
Buffalo				Mountain Lion	NA		No Sees
Caribou				Peccary			
Deer				Bighorn Sheep			
Black Tail	23,170	278,040	1,158	Turkey			
White Tail				Wolf			
Mule							
SUBTOTAL	23,391	280,692	1,162.42	GRAND TOTAL	24,291	285,192	1,261.4

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS (Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COM- PLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres			
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL				

ROSEBURG, DA.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS

Office

Prineville

Fiscal Year

1971

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS		NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.			
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (transects)		32 New
(1) Big game		831,700	200,000	b. Stream and lake		33 Total
(2) Small game		940,700	25,000	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (Wildlife Species)		2
(3) Waterfowl		7219	unknown	a. Terrestrial		-
b. Aquatic				b. Aquatic		-
(1) Lakes	NUMBER	- -	- -	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (Completed or contracted)		
(2) Reservoirs	0	6189	- -	a. Terrestrial		3
(3) Stream (total miles)	3	306	50	b. Aquatic		0
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES		DOLLARS
- Closure of private lands		163,000	100	a. Management		\$9000
b. Lack of physical access		100,000	125	b. Development		\$17,878
TOTAL (a + b)		263,000	225	c. Maintenance		\$1000
3. WATERFOWL USE		BIRD-DAYS		TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)		\$27,878
a. Impoundments		4,000,000		10. RECREATION (State Offices complete)		VISITOR DAYS
b. Natural wetlands		187,200		a. Hunting		
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES		NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT	(1) Big game *c		68,523
a. Rare				(2) Small game *c		13,160
b. Endangered		1 *a	unknown	(3) Waterfowl *c		13,354
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL		NUMBER		TOTAL (Hunting)		95,037
a. Biologists (CSC wildlife series)		1		b. Fishing *b		1,342,904
b. Coordinators (trained or untrained district coordinators)				c. Nonconsumptive use		unknown
				11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (lbs. harvested)		-

Remarks *a osprey are known to be living on BLM administered land-water areas but acres of habitat are unknown.
*b Figures shown here were calculated for the District level.
*c Fishing visitor days reflect values obtained during completion of the District Economic Profile

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST
elope	906	11,193	25	SUBTOTAL (con't)	19,141	116,237	3384
Bear	-	-	-	Elk	unknown	unknown	-
Brown	-	-	-	Moose	-	-	-
Black	-	-	-	Mountain Goat	-	-	-
Buffalo	-	-	-	Mountain Lion	-	-	-
Caribou	-	-	-	Peccary	-	-	-
Deer	-	-	Encl. with	Bighorn Sheep	-	-	-
Black Tail	1000	5000	Mule Dee	Turkey	30	-	5
White Tail	-	-	-	Wolf	-	-	-
Mule	17,235	100,039	3359	GRAND TOTAL	19,171	116,237	3389
SUBTOTAL	19,141	116,237	3384				

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS
(Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COMPLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. wildlife food and cover *				
(1) Prescribed burning *	Acres	128	-	2315.00
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres	335		4498.00
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres	120	1500.00	300.00
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles	3.5	800.00	3965.00
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number	5	3000.00	1000.00
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			-
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles	70		4200.00
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL			\$5300.00	\$16,778.00

*2 acreage shown consisted of hand cutting juniper trees to release native vegetation. GPO 859-492

Narrative Report Supplement - Wildlife Annual Report

A. Habitat Management

- 1) Five - 500 gallon capacity wildlife watering devices (guzzlers) were installed in the Prineville District. This was a cooperative project, with the Oregon State Game Commission supplying the materials and the BLM furnishing labor for installation. Mineral salt blocks provided within the guzzlers' protective fenced area have received notable use. One of the new guzzlers is now being used actively by antelope. The Prineville District has now installed 12 active guzzlers.
- 2) Two projects covering 128 acres public land were completed by the OSGC and consisted of hand cutting juniper trees to release a desirable increase in percent litter, a release of bitterbrush Current Annual Growth, and an increased vigor of native grass plants on both project areas. Mule deer browsed heavily on the downed junipers. Such project work should be completed in late fall so that this downed juniper can provide supplemental deer winter range forage.
- 3) Both sanfoin and four-wing saltbush plants are increasing in size and vigor on areas where previously planted. Sanfoin continues to survive well even under intensive livestock use. Four-wing saltbush plants appear to have a definite prolonged emergence period as judged by young seedlings appearing in stands as old as three years.
- 4) Protective fencing combined with grass and legume seeding and planting is continuing to show success for channel stabilization and providing upland game cover on Camp Creek. Project areas subject to a January 1971 flash flood were still able to show survival of both shrubs and seeded species and quite evidently demonstrated soil protection of stream banks during flood conditions.
- 5) A 70 mile segment of the Lower John Day River from Kimberly to Cherry Creek was treated for rough fish control last August. OSGC personnel directed operations with the BLM Wildlife Biologist assisting. There has been no planting of Channel catfish and small mouth bass in the river so far and it is hoped that the river can become a worthwhile warm water fishery.

B. Animal damage

There were no significant animal damage problems within the District. Porcupine bait stations placed in the field in 1969 to control damage to pine and fir trees were removed in the Spring of 1971 and the program was discontinued.

C. Wildlife Statistics

Changes in antelope and mule deer population numbers reflect updating of extensive inventory. Changes in animal months from 1970 show actual animal months for 1971 instead of Animal Unit Months which were reported in 1970.

D. Other Problems

There still exists within the Prineville District a high demand for fisheries habitat inventory and analysis. However, an insufficient allocation of man months, personnel, and funds has delayed completion of this inventory. Increased allocations are definitely needed.

PRINCEVILLE D.O.

LAKEVIEW DISTRICT
ANNUAL WILDLIFE REPORT
WILDLIFE ACCOMPLISHMENTS FY 1971

A. Developments:

1. Seeding - Approximately 2500 acres of wildlife seedings were completed the spring of 1971. All areas were previously sprayed for control of undesirable brush during the spring of 1970. The purpose of these projects is to provide green feed for deer during late Fall and early Spring. They are all located on or adjacent to important deer winter ranges. The projects were financed by the Oregon State Game Commission, with BLM providing supervision and administration of the development work. Approximately \$32,215.00 was contributed by the O.S.G.C. for these projects. Listed below is a list of the treatment areas.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Planning Unit</u>	<u>Species Seeded</u>
Paulina Seeding	800	Silver Lake	Siberian Wheatgrass
Sink Seeding	1,300	Christmas Valley	Small Burnet, Sainfoin, Crested Wheatgrass, and 4-Wing Saltmarsh
Friday Res. Seeding	400	North Warner	Crested and Intermediate Wheatgrass, Alfalfa, and Sweetclover.

2. Juniper Chaining - A 200 acre chaining project was completed on critical deer winter range in Klamath County. A mixture of grass, forbs, and browse was seeded in an attempt to restore this depleted range. This project was funded by the OSGC, at an expenditure of about \$4,000.00.

3. Water Developments -

- a. Projects designed specifically for wildlife:

<u>Type</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Source of Funds</u>
Spring Developments	5	BLM
Spring Developments	5	OSGC
Water Catchment	1	BLM & OSGC
Reservoirs	2	OSGC

Cost: O.S.G.C. - \$8,633.00, BLM \$5,000.00

- b. Additional BLM developments providing some benefit to wildlife:

<u>Type</u>	<u>No.</u>
Reservoirs	4
Waterholes	14

4. Fisheries -

- a. Spaulding Reservoir in Beatys Butte was reconstructed in the spring of 1971. The project was funded 50% each by the BLM and OSGC. When full, the impoundment will provide 20 surfaces of water. The reservoir was planted with 5000 (advanced fry) Eagle Lake Cutthroat trout this June. It should develop into a good fishery.

B. Management:

1. The wildlife portions of all Unit Resource Analysis have been completed.
2. A Habitat Management Plan for the Bonanza Resource Area was completed. Identifies problems and possible solutions for the wildlife habitat in Klamath County.

C. Wildlife Statistics

The only significant change is in the antelope population figure. This was lowered to 2,500 as we believe it reflects a more accurate figure than the former 5,100.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS

Office

Lakeview

Fiscal Year

1971

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.		
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (<i>transects</i>)	26
(1) Big game		1,000	1,500	b. Stream and lake	
(2) Small game		2,000	750	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (<i>Wildlife Species</i>)	
(3) Waterfowl		145	20	a. Terrestrial	1
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic	
(1) Lakes	4	4		8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (<i>Completed or contracted</i>)	
(2) Reservoirs	11	8		a. Terrestrial	17
(3) Stream (<i>total miles</i>)		24		b. Aquatic	
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY	ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS		9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES	DOLLARS
Closure of private lands	6,000			a. Management	Data not available in District printout
b. Lack of physical access	35,000			b. Development	\$49,250
TOTAL (a + b)	41,000			c. Maintenance	400
3. WATERFOWL USE	BIRD-DAYS			TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	\$49,650
a. Impoundments	500,000			10. RECREATION (<i>State Offices complete</i>)	VISITOR DAYS
b. Natural wetlands	1,000,000			a. Hunting	
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES	NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT		(1) Big game	
a. Rare	2	65,400		(2) Small game	
b. Endangered	1	5,120		(3) Waterfowl	
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL	NUMBER			TOTAL (Hunting)	
a. Biologists (<i>CSC wildlife series</i>)	1			b. Fishing	
b. Coordinators (<i>trained or untrained district coordinators</i>)				c. Nonconsumptive use	
				11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (<i>lbs. harvested</i>)	

Remarks

HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER	
	POPULATION	AMS
Antelope	2500	25,000
Bear		
Brown		
Black		
Buffalo		
Caribou		
Deer		
Black Tail		
White Tail		
Mule	61,000	368,000
SUBTOTAL		

13. D. 1/2

ITEM	
a.	Wildlife food and cover
(1)	Prescribed burning
(2)	Release spraying, chaining
(3)	Seeding and planting
(4)	Waterfowl marsh
(5)	Fencing
(6)	Wildlife water developments
b.	Fishing streams
(1)	Channel structures
(2)	Barrier removal
(3)	Spawning areas
(4)	Bank stabilization
(5)	Fencing
(6)	Rough fish removal
c.	Fishing lakes and reservoirs
(1)	Aquatic plant control
(2)	Rough fish removal
(3)	New fishing lakes
(4)	Minimum pools of water
(5)	Spawning areas, shelters, etc.
(6)	Fencing

SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST
SUBTOTAL (con't)			
Elk			
Goose			
Mountain Goat			
Mountain Lion			
Wolverine			
Bighorn Sheep			
Turkey			
Wolf			
GRAND TOTAL			

IMPROVEMENTS
(Completes)

UNITS COM- PLETED	COST	
	BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
TOTAL		

Lakuteu D.O.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS

Office

Eugene District

Fiscal Year

1971

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS		NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.			
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (<i>transects</i>)		0
(1) Big game		200,000	117,000	b. Stream and lake		4
(2) Small game		317,000	0	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (<i>Wildlife Species</i>)		
(3) Waterfowl		30	0	a. Terrestrial		0
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic		0
(1) Lakes	1	15	0	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (<i>Completed or contracted</i>)		
(2) Reservoirs	0	0	0	a. Terrestrial		2
(3) Stream (<i>total miles</i>)		1,300	200	b. Aquatic		1
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES		DOLLARS
Closure of private lands		10,000	0	a. Management		12,000
b. Lack of physical access		0	0	b. Development		1,300
TOTAL (a + b)				c. Maintenance		200
3. WATERFOWL USE		BIRD-DAYS		TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)		
a. Impoundments		0		10. RECREATION (<i>State Offices complete</i>)		VISITOR DAYS
b. Natural wetlands		10,000		a. Hunting		
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES		NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT	(1) Big game		
a. Rare		2	Unknown	(2) Small game		
b. Endangered		1	Unknown	(3) Waterfowl		
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL		NUMBER		TOTAL (Hunting)		
a. Biologists (<i>CSC wildlife series</i>)		1		b. Fishing		
b. Coordinators (<i>trained or untrained district coordinators</i>)		0		c. Nonconsumptive use		
				11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (<i>lbs. harvested</i>)		

Remarks

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST
elope	0	0	0	SUBTOTAL (con't)	10,300	123,600	1,120
Bear				Elk	80	960	0
Brown	0	0	0	Moose	0	0	0
Black	300	3,600	20	Mountain Goat	0	0	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	Mountain Lion	10	120	0
Caribou	0	0	0	Peccary	0	0	0
Deer				Bighorn Sheep	0	0	0
Black Tail	10,000	120,000	1,000	Turkey	100	1,200	0
White Tail	0	0	0	Wolf	0	0	0
Mule	0	0	0				
SUBTOTAL	10,300	123,600	1,020	GRAND TOTAL	10,400	125,880	1,020

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS

(Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COM- PLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres			
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL				

NARRATIVE REPORT

Habitat Management

Up to about 240 whistling swans, as well as ducks and geese, used the South Jetty area where grain was planted. Approximately 30 chinook, coho, and steelhead redds were observed near gabions at spawning areas provided on the Siuslaw River and tributaries.

Animal Damage

There have been no known animal damages of significance.

Wildlife Statistics

Esmond Lake is approximately 15 acres rather than 60 acres as shown last year. American ospreys and great gray owls are the two wildlife species considered rare in Oregon, and bald eagles are endangered in the state. Approximately 30% of the District is provided with legal access, although an estimate of about 3% was used for habitat blocked to public access by closure of private lands. Public access is permitted to some of the streams only during the deer season.

Other Problems

In addition to the need for continued stream protection, fishery problems include excessive water temperatures at various locations and poor fish passage above falls and log jams. Also, funding is needed for adequate studies concerning rare and endangered species and other wildlife.

NARRATIVE WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT - FY 1971

Under Question #1

- a. (3) Waterfowl - 762 Acres. This figure consists of 269 acres at Loon Lake and 493 acres located along the ocean at New River, T. 30 S., R. 15 W.

Under Question #2

Terrestrial and Aquatic Habitat Blocked to Public Access

- a. Closure of private lands - 10,000 acres. This is an estimate and these lands are generally found in Curry County. Most lands are scattered and surrounded by private land. A case in point is the \$1.00 per car that is charged by Mr. Jack Storm to use his access road to fish and hunt on public lands along New River, T. 30 S., R. 15 W.

Under Question #5

Wildlife Personnel

- a & b. The district has one Wildlife Biologist and one Fisheries Biologist. Their supervisor is listed as a Coordinator.

Under Question #6

Wildlife Surveys

- a. Use, Condition and Trend - 14 intensive inventory areas were established to monitor the wildlife habitat condition and trends for the district.
- b. Stream & Lake - 45 streams were surveyed during FY 1971.

Under Question #7

Habitat Management Plans - No H.M.P's were completed during FY 1971.

Under Question #9

- a. Management - The \$20,000 is the sum of the Fisheries & Wildlife Biologists salaries for FY 1971.
- b. The \$7,100 includes \$2,300 on terrestrial habitat improvement done by the Oregon State Game Commission in cooperation with the district. The other \$4,800 was spent directly for stream clearance work by the district.

NARRATIVE WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT - FY 1971 (Continued)

Streams are also cleared during timber sale contracts and wildlife habitat is improved by our extensive hydromulching program on the district.

Under Question #10

a. (1) Hunting	10,000 visitor days
(2) Small Game	500 visitor days
(3) Waterfowl	1,000 visitor days
Total Hunting	11,500 visitor days
b. Fishing	22,000 visitor days

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS

Office

Coos Bay District
Coos Bay, OR 97420

Fiscal Year
1971

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.		
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (<i>transects</i>)	14
(1) Big game		330*	0	b. Stream and lake	45
(2) Small game		330	0	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (<i>Wildlife Species</i>)	
(3) Waterfowl		.683	329.317	a. Terrestrial	0
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic	0
(1) Lakes	1	269	0	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (<i>Completed or contracted</i>)	
(2) Reservoirs	0	0	0	a. Terrestrial	1
(3) Stream (<i>total miles</i>)		305	200	b. Aquatic	.2
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES	
closure of private lands		10,000	0	a. Management	9,000
b. Lack of physical access		0	0	b. Development	1,000
TOTAL (a + b)		10,000	0	c. Maintenance	0
3. WATERFOWL USE		BIRD-DAYS		TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	10,000
a. Impoundments		0		10. RECREATION (<i>State Offices complete</i>)	
b. Natural wetlands		1,000		a. Hunting	VISITOR DAYS
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES		NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT	(1) Big game	
a. Rare		0	0	(2) Small game	
b. Endangered		0	0	(3) Waterfowl	
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL		NUMBER		TOTAL (Hunting)	
a. Biologists (<i>CSC wildlife series</i>)		2		b. Fishing	
b. Coordinators (<i>trained or untrained district coordinators</i>)		1		c. Nonconsumptive use	
11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (<i>lbs. harvested</i>)					

Remarks

See Narrative

*Total Acres in Coos Bay District

* Total shows 5220 fisheries
moneys

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST
lope	0	0	0	SUBTOTAL (con't)	15,600	183,600	1,550
Bear				Elk	2,500	30,000	250
Brown	0	0	0	Moose	0	0	0
Black	600	3,600	50	Mountain Goat	0	0	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	Mountain Lion	15	90	0
Caribou	0	0	0	Peccary	0	0	0
Deer				Bighorn Sheep	0	0	0
Black Tail	15,000	180,000	1,500	Turkey	0	0	0
White Tail	0	0	0	Wolf	0	0	0
Mule	0	0	0				
SUBTOTAL	15,600	183,600	1,550	GRAND TOTAL	18,115	213,690	1,800

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS (Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COM- PLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres			
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL				

Coos Bay Ro.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Office

Burns District

Fiscal Year

1971

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.		
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (<i>transects</i>)	35
(1) Big game		851	1,449	b. Stream and lake	0
(2) Small game		2,000	1,000	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (<i>Wildlife Species</i>)	
(3) Waterfowl		2	1	a. Terrestrial	3
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic	0
(1) Lakes	11	0	.6	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (<i>Completed or contracted</i>)	
(2) Reservoirs	9	7.4	0	a. Terrestrial	10
(3) Stream (<i>total miles</i>)		81	32	b. Aquatic	0
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES	DOLLARS
Closure of private lands		50,000	10	a. Management	
b. Lack of physical access		75,000	15	b. Development	17,730
TOTAL (a + b)		125,000	25	c. Maintenance	
3. WATERFOWL USE		BIRD-DAYS		TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	17,730
a. Impoundments		45,000		10. RECREATION (<i>State Offices complete</i>)	VISITOR DAYS
b. Natural wetlands		35,000		a. Hunting	
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES		NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT	(1) Big game	
a. Rare				(2) Small game	
b. Endangered		6	700,000	(3) Waterfowl	
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL		NUMBER		TOTAL (Hunting)	
a. Biologists (<i>CSC wildlife series</i>)		1		b. Fishing	
b. Coordinators (<i>trained or untrained district coordinators</i>)		0		c. Nonconsumptive use	
				11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (<i>lbs. harvested</i>)	

Remarks

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST
telope	3,650	54,750	150	SUBTOTAL (con't)	53,665	129,757	2,652
Bear				Elk	125	850	5
Brown				Moose			
Black	15	7	2	Mountain Goat			
Buffalo				Mountain Lion			
Caribou				Peccary			
Deer				Bighorn Sheep	65	325	2
Black Tail				Turkey			
White Tail				Wolf			
Mule	50,000	75,000	2,500				
SUBTOTAL	53,665	129,757	2,652	GRAND TOTAL	53,855	130,932	2,659

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS

(Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COM- PLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres			
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres	869	9,130	8,600
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acres Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL			9,130	8,600

NARRATIVE

A. Habitat Management

869 acres were mechanically treated and seeded to improve the Murderer's Creek deer winter range.

B. Animal Damage

No significant animal damage problems occurred.

C. Statistics

There is a big change from the previous years report under lb. acres of aquatic lakes. Last years report listed 41,168 acres. I estimated the acres of lake and reservoir habitat at 8,000.

Burns D.O.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Office

Baker District

Fiscal Year

1971

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.		
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (transects)	0
(1) Big game		220,000	300,000	b. Stream and lake	0
(2) Small game		130,000	390,000	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (Wildlife Species)	
(3) Waterfowl		18,170	180	a. Terrestrial	1
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic	0
(1) Lakes	4	0	1600	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (Completed or contracted)	
(2) Reservoirs	2	18,170	0	a. Terrestrial	
(3) Stream (total miles)		110	30	b. Aquatic	1
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES DOLLARS	
Closure of private lands		8,040	75	a. Management	
b. Lack of physical access		2,000	0	b. Development	
TOTAL (a + b)		10,040	75	c. Maintenance	
3. WATERFOWL USE		BIRD-DAYS		TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	
a. Impoundments		Unknown ^{500,000}		10. RECREATION (State Offices complete)	
b. Natural wetlands		-- ^{50,000}		a. Hunting	VISITOR DAYS
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES		NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT	(1) Big game	
a. Rare		1	^{1/50,000}	(2) Small game	--
b. Endangered		--	--	(3) Waterfowl	--
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL		NUMBER		TOTAL (Hunting)	
a. Biologists (CSC wildlife series)		0		b. Fishing	--
b. Coordinators (trained or untrained district coordinators)		0		c. Nonconsumptive use	
				11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (lbs. harvested)	
				--	

arks

This is the first year we have had a confirmed report on a nest of Prairie Falcons. A mated pair and 4 young falcons were seen by BLM employees. Pictures of the 4 young are in our files. We are now evaluating possible habitat acreages.

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST
Antelope	50	300	0	SUBTOTAL (con't)			--
Bear	--	--	--	Elk	3,000	21,000	500
Brown				Moose	--	--	--
Black	50	? 75	?	Mountain Goat	--	--	--
Buffalo	--	--	--	Mountain Lion	--	--	--
Caribou	--	--	--	Peccary	--	--	--
Deer				Bighorn Sheep	?	?	0
Black Tail	--	--	--	Turkey	50	?	?
White Tail	100	500	?	Wolf	--	--	--
Mule	16,000	96,000	7,110				
SUBTOTAL				GRAND TOTAL	19,250	117,800	7,610

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS

(Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COM- PLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres	--	--	--
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number	--	--	--
(2) Barrier removal	Number	--	--	--
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles	--	--	--
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres	--	--	--
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres	--	--	--
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL				

Baker D.O.



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Utah State Office

Post Office Box No. 11505

Salt Lake City, Utah, 84111

September 1, 1971

Memorandum

To: Director (360)

From: State Director, Utah

Subject: Wildlife Annual Report for 1971

Rare and/or endangered wildlife species found to be either permanent or transient residents of Utah include the Western burrowing owl (X), sandhill crane (R), peregrine falcon (R), Colorado River squawfish (E), humpback chub (E), prairie falcon (status undet.), Abert's squirrel (status undet.), and ferruginous rough-legged hawk (status undet.). There was a confirmed sighting of a black-footed ferret in the Vernal District in 1971. The year, and we suspect their presence in the Price and Monticello Districts. The Utah prairie dog was recently removed from the list of mammals, but it should be placed on the status undetermined list until studies presently underway are completed. So far, no determination has been made concerning means to improve living conditions for the species found in the Green and Colorado Rivers or for the migratory species. We have protected prairie dog colonies in southeastern Utah from where the presence of black-footed ferrets is suspected. However, in the year some of the colonies have died out, apparently from plague of the colonies where a roadside interpretive area was being planned died out for an unknown reason.

Our working relationship with the Division of Wildlife Services in predator and rodent control is very good. However, we need a well-established policy established by the Secretary regarding BLMs future role in predator control and management. Recent Instruction Memoranda from the Washington Offices of both the BSF&W and BLM have confused the issue as to who has primary responsibility for justifying the program. We have advised permittees that they must provide BLM with requests for continued predator control work, with statements of justifications, or programs may be terminated. If BLM is to accept full responsibility to determine justifications for predator control work, then we will need either (1) additional funds and money to verify losses, collect data, and relate to livestockmen, or (2) to decrease emphasis on existing programs of inventory, analysis, planning, etc. in order to spend more time on the predator control. Washington Office should provide a firm Bureau policy in this



It would also be well if the Washington Office would provide additional instructions on coordinating the statistics prepared for the Public Land Statistics and for the Wildlife Annual Report, especially with reference to hunter and fisherman visitor days. The Wildlife Annual Report is not prepared by the districts until about one month after the Public Land Statistics, and frequently the figures are not compatible.

Most of the statistics in the current report are reasonably close to the figures submitted in the 1970 report. Data will continue to be adjusted as new surveys and increased information become available.

Utah has many thousands of acres of public land that are blocked to public access either by private lands or by lack of physical access. Efforts are continuing to consolidate lands by exchanges where this is in the best public interest, or to otherwise negotiate access where possible.

Utah had three antelope transplants on BLM lands during the past year. These were accomplished after cooperative agreements were prepared and took place in the Monticello, Vernal, and Kanab Districts. Animals were obtained from Wyoming and contained 84, 71, and 22 antelope, respectively. A desert bighorn sheep transplant is being contemplated in Zion National Park on lands adjacent to a proposed BLM primitive area, Canaan Mountain. A cooperative agreement will be prepared for the management of these animals in the event they move onto BLM lands. Three mountainous areas were studied during the past year for possible elk introductions. BLM lands would have provided some of the winter range. Final recommendations are now being prepared.

A stream improvement project was completed in the Salt Lake District during FY 1971 wherein 15 gabion structures were installed to improve the pool-riffle ratio and increase bank stabilization. About one mile of the stream was fenced to prevent livestock grazing of the stream bank. Vegetation along the stream has increased substantially since the project, providing trout cover. Fishing along the stream is expected to improve as better cover develops.

Gravel has been removed in large quantities from a BLM site near Glen Canyon City during the past year for use in construction of the Navajo Steam Generating Plant near Page, Arizona. It was discovered there was a high water table at the gravel removal site in the stream and that a well dug to obtain water for gravel cleaning operations produced a high volume of good water. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources became interested in the site as a possible striped bass rearing site. Plans are being prepared and tentative agreement has been reached to rehabilitate the gravel removal site for this purpose at the conclusion of the gravel removal operation. The Division hopes to rear striped bass here and plant them directly into Lake Powell, just down stream from the site.

Although BLM has little control over exploratory mining operations and mineral extraction, we have made good progress in soliciting cooperation from the mining industry in protection of bighorn sheep habitat. Certain roads may be closed to the general public to prevent undue harassment of desert bighorn sheep in the Monticello District.

There are three bald eagle winter roosts in the Salt Lake District where up to 50 eagles use each site during the winter months. We are cooperating with Dr. Joseph Murphy, Head, Biology Department, Brigham Young University, in determining how best to protect these sites from molestation or vandalism. Several eagles are shot by rabbit hunters in this area each year, and we have not yet decided whether or not we could adequately protect the sites if they were provided special designation and public notification of their existence.

J. E. Keogh
acting

Attachment

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
 GENERAL STATISTICS

Office

Utah

Fiscal Year

1971

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.		
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (<i>transects</i>)	394
(1) Big game		10,441	8,337	b. Stream and lake	8
(2) Small game		8,595	8,011	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (<i>Wildlife Species</i>)	
(3) Waterfowl		10	21	a. Terrestrial	6
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic	
(1) Lakes	7	1	1	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (<i>Completed or contracted</i>)	
(2) Reservoirs	27	35.2	204.3	a. Terrestrial	4
(3) Stream (<i>total miles</i>)		289	571	b. Aquatic	1
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES	DOLLARS
Closure of private lands		190,000	250	a. Management	\$107,164.00
b. Lack of physical access		583,260	266	b. Development	15,106.00
TOTAL (a + b)		773,260	516	c. Maintenance	676.00
3. WATERFOWL USE		BIRD-DAYS		TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	\$122,946.00
a. Impoundments		1,855,000		10. RECREATION (<i>State Offices complete</i>)	VISITOR DAYS
b. Natural wetlands		722,500		a. Hunting	
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES		NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT	(1) Big game	210,000
a. Rare		7	81 MI. River 17,700 A.	(2) Small game	163,000
b. Endangered		4	100 MI River 277,500 A.	(3) Waterfowl	5,500
				TOTAL (Hunting)	378,500
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL		NUMBER		b. Fishing	56,000
a. Biologists (<i>CSC wildlife series</i>)		6		c. Nonconsumptive use	39,200
b. Coordinators (<i>trained or untrained district coordinators</i>)		2		11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (<i>lbs. harvested</i>)	0

arks

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMs	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMs	HARVEST
Antelope	2,122	14,545	156	SUBTOTAL (con't)	222,600	955,185	36,192
Bear				Elk	970	4,622	
Brown	0	0	0	Moose	2	1	0
Black	358	1200	30	Mountain Goat	0	0	0
Buffalo	120	1440	6	Mountain Lion	740	5,160	96
Caribou	0	0	0	Peccary	0	0	0
Deer				Bighorn Sheep	600	6,600	6
Black Tail	0	0	0	Turkey	625	3,980	8
White Tail	0	0	0	Wolf	0	0	0
Mule	220,000	938,000	36,000	GRAND TOTAL	225,537	975,548	36,302
SUBTOTAL	222,600	955,185	36,192				

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS
(Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COM- PLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres			
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL				

UTAH
SUMMARY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

6500-1/6960 (930)

DATE: AUG 31 1971

WY

TO : Director (360)

FROM : Associate
State Director, Wyoming

SUBJECT: Wildlife Annual Report for FY 1971

Attached is the Wildlife Annual Report in duplicate. Copies of the district reports are also attached.

Enclosures 8

Joseph Lowe

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
COMMUNICATIONS UNIT

SEP 2 1971

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13



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Office

Wyoming

Fiscal Year

1971

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS		NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.			
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (<i>transects</i>)		84
(1) Big game		11,321	5,165	b. Stream and lake		13
(2) Small game	1/	13,987	711	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (<i>Wildlife Species</i>)		
(3) Waterfowl	1/	12	7	a. Terrestrial		1
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic		0
(1) Lakes	32	5.001	0.51	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (<i>Completed or contracted</i>)		
(2) Reservoirs	288	6.7	0.59	a. Terrestrial		10
(3) Stream (<i>total miles</i>)		368.9	220.4	b. Aquatic		2
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES		DOLLARS
a. Closure of private lands		1,104,000	89	a. Management		60,150
b. Lack of physical access		306,000	25	b. Development		2,800
TOTAL (a + b)		1,410,000	114	c. Maintenance		450
3. WATERFOWL USE		BIRD-DAYS		TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)		63,400
a. Impoundments		3,864,180		10. RECREATION (<i>State Offices complete</i>)		VISITOR DAYS
b. Natural wetlands		1,050,090		a. Hunting		3/
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES		NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT	(1) Big game		216,691
a. Rare				(2) Small game		95,701
Greater Sandhill Crane				(3) Waterfowl		3,740 days
Prairie Falcon		2	225,600	TOTAL (Hunting)		316,132
Tule White Fronted Goose				b. Fishing		12,141 4/
b. Endangered Black Footed				c. Nonconsumptive use		560,000
Peregrine Falcon		4	2,016,000	11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (<i>lbs. harvested</i>)		--
Lanonton Cutthroat Trout						
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL		NUMBER				
a. Biologists (<i>CSC wildlife series</i>)		6				
b. Coordinators (<i>trained or untrained district coordinators</i>)		0				

Remarks 1/ Overlap with big game - condition unknown on considerable acreage.
American Osprey and Colo. Cutthroat trout, species undetermined status also reported.
Figured from 1970 Calendar Year.
4/ Fisherman days use projected from 1968 survey using 1970 licensed fisherman, resurvey of fisherman days will be made in 1971.

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMs	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMs	HARVEST
elope	96,225	463,860	16,289	SUBTOTAL (con't)	215,560	1,085,180	38,664
Bear				Elk	25,157	128,723	2,456
Brown	-	-	-	Moose	1,000	8,320	179
Black	145	820	24	Mountain Goat	6	18	-
Buffalo	-	-	-	Mountain Lion	10	-	-
Caribou	-	-	-	Peccary	-	-	-
Deer				Bighorn Sheep	1,445	3,175	56
Black Tail	-	-	-	Turkey	170	840	-
White Tail	690	2,000	115	Wolf	-	-	-
Mule	118,500	618,500	22,236	GRAND TOTAL	243,348	1,226,256	41,355
SUBTOTAL	215,560	1,085,180	38,664				

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS
(Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COM- PLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres			/
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL				

NARRATIVE FOR 1971 FY WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT

There are significant changes from previous annual reports. Based on more accurate information after completion of extensive inventories on the entire district and unit resource analysis on three planning units, the total miles of streams was found to be 100 miles rather than the 50 miles previously reported. The acreage to which public access is restricted is also much greater. The new figure is based on a more thorough analysis of the access problem district-wide. It is quite obvious that a very serious access problem exists on the district mainly because many of the tracts of public land are completely surrounded by private lands.

Considerable progress was made in the wildlife program during the past year. Delineation of terrestrial wildlife habitat areas was completed on the entire district. Intensive inventories have now been completed on nine habitat areas involving 1,373,460 acres, or more than half of the public lands in the district.

Interim reports were prepared for the Diamond Ring antelope-fencing study and antelope pass studies. As the result of the study findings, a comprehensive report concerning guidelines for fencing on antelope range was prepared which has been adopted as district policy. In cooperation with the state office wildlife biologist, a technical bulletin was written on the use of pass structures to facilitate antelope movement through fences.

INVENTORIES AND PLANNING DATA

	:	COMPLETED	:	REMAINING	:	OVERLAP
<u>Extensive Inventories</u>	:		:		:	
Acres	:	2,398,153	:	None	:	
No. of Habitat Areas	:	32 areas	:	None	:	
<u>Intensive Inventories</u>	:		:		:	
Acres	:	1,373,460	:	1,024,693	:	
No. of Habitat Areas	:	9 areas	:	23 areas	:	
<u>Management Plans</u>	:		:		:	
Number	:	None	:	37 (1)	:	
Acres	:	None	:	2,398,153	:	
No. of Habitat Areas	:	None	:	32 areas (1)	:	

- (1) In addition to the 32 terrestrial wildlife habitat areas there are 5 special project areas that require habitat management plans.

C. There was a considerable overall increase in elk harvested in this region last year and the harvest figures for public land reflect this general heavier harvest. The moose harvest and population figures for public lands are down some due to the population reduction effected by the large permit quota set in the fall of 1969. The object of the high quota was to reduce the off-forest moose populations due to damage complaints received. Their strategy was successful.

Narrative for Annual Wildlife Report FY 71

A. Habitat Management

Major emphasis was devoted to gathering inventory data to complete URA's and MFP's in all districts. As a result better information is now available and is constantly being updated. In many areas basic inventory information is not available from the state wildlife agency, and estimates are being cooperatively developed and field investigations made to verify data.

Cooperative efforts with the state wildlife agency have continued to improve, and the results are developing into closer working relationships and more confidence in each others data.

Very little effort was done in wildlife development; funds and man months were insufficient. There was some cooperative work done with the state wildlife agency in the development of water sources (wells, and guzzlers) for wildlife. In many parts of the state the state wildlife agency appears willing to cooperate with funds and manpower in the development of wildlife waters in key areas. The state wildlife agency has an active program for purchasing and developing winter game ranges, and much work has been done in developing cooperative management plans for these areas when public lands are involved.

Work has continued on the antelope sheep-tight fencing controversy to provide for antelope movements. Some antelope passes, special gates, and special fencing stipulations have been developed to provide for antelope movement. One publication on the development of the antelope pass was made in the Journal of Range Management by the Casper district wildlife biologist and the state office wildlife specialist. They also have in draft form a technical bulletin for use of the antelope pass which is under review by the Denver Service Center.

In the Pinedale district the cooperative deer trapping and marking project was continued and has provided some data on deer movements.

The Colorado Cutthroat trout has been identified in several small streams in western Wyoming, and a package has been developed to enhance and protect the habitat. The trout are located in the Pinedale and Rock Springs districts.

B. Animal Damage

Animal damage control has had national attention in Wyoming with the loss of eagles from coyote poisoning efforts by private groups, shooting, and electrocution from power distribution lines. The whole program is now under review and there appears to be considerable controversy. Livestock operators,

particularly sheepmen, maintain more predator control for coyotes and bobcats is needed; while preservationist groups would limit or reduce all control. Private control organizations in Wyoming are well funded and organized, and carry out aggressive control programs reportedly on private and state lands under their control. The federal land management agencies and BSWF&W animal control division has only limited or no knowledge of their activities. Sport hunting for predators is only of limited effectiveness around major population centers. Aerial hunting is effective in some areas. As guidelines are developed from the Washington office, they are implemented at the local level; however, it does appear that latitude is needed to provide for problem case areas.

Animal damage from big game continues to be reported by ranchers in wildlife wintering areas, and the state wildlife agency does make payments for damage when it can be shown and proven. There was an unsuccessful effort made to provide for animal damage control payments in the state legislature by providing for an AUM use payment by wildlife use on private lands. The antelope coupon does provide the rancher with some return for antelope harvested from his range, but there have been abuses to this program.

C. Wildlife Statistics

With URA's and MFP's being developed in all districts, statistics are being updated and refined. The major source of the data is from the state wildlife agency. Harvest figures are just barely being developed in time to meet the deadlines of the annual wildlife report.

D. Other Problems

Access problems continue to arise and are becoming more acute in scattered land areas. Some of the local organizations which have created access problems are Elk Mountain Safari in southcentral Wyoming, Recreation Unlimited in central Wyoming, and the checkerboard lands in the eastern part of the state. The American Sportsman organization is also looking toward leasing and blocking out lands in Wyoming. We are continuing with the S-60 sign program and cooperative efforts, but funds and manpower are limited.

The antelope fencing controversy continues to demand work and attention, and the animal damage control problem needs more attention. We have been working on the eagle loss through electrocution from power distribution lines.

Increasing work demands from other programs on district wildlife personnel limit their effectiveness in the wildlife program. Also, transfers of key personnel have slowed down work in some districts.

Increasing work demands from other programs on district wildlife personnel limit their effectiveness in the wildlife program. Also, transfers of key personnel have slowed down work in some districts.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Office
Wyoming

Fiscal Year
1971

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.		
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (<i>transects</i>)	84
(1) Big game		11,321	5,165	b. Stream and lake	13
(2) Small game	1/	13,987	711	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (<i>Wildlife Species</i>)	
(3) Waterfowl	1/	12	7	a. Terrestrial	1
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic	0
(1) Lakes	32	5.001	0.51	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (<i>Completed or contracted</i>)	
(2) Reservoirs	288	6.7	0.59	a. Terrestrial	10
(3) Stream (<i>total miles</i>)		368.9	220.4	b. Aquatic	2
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES	DOLLARS
Closure of private lands		1,104,000	89	a. Management	60,150
b. Lack of physical access		306,000	25	b. Development	2,800
TOTAL (a + b)		1,410,000	114	c. Maintenance	450
3. WATERFOWL USE		BIRD-DAYS		TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	63,400
a. Impoundments		3,864,180		10. RECREATION (<i>State Offices complete</i>)	VISITOR DAYS
b. Natural wetlands		1,050,090		a. Hunting	3/
2/ 4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES		NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT	(1) Big game	216,691
a. Rare Greater Sandhill Crane		2	225,600	(2) Small game	95,701
Prairie Falcon				(3) Waterfowl	3,740 days
Tule White Fronted Goose				TOTAL (Hunting)	
b. Endangered Black Footed		4	2,016,000		
Perret, Am. Peregrine Falcon				b. Fishing	4/ 12,141 days
Lahontan Cutthroat Trout				c. Nonconsumptive use	560,000
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL		NUMBER		11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (<i>lbs. harvested</i>)	--
a. Biologists (<i>CSC wildlife series</i>)		6			
b. Coordinators (<i>trained or untrained, district coordinators</i>)		0			

Remarks 1/ Overlap with big game - condition unknown on considerable acreage.
2/ American Osprey and Colo. Cutthroat trout, species undetermined status also reported..
3/ Figured from 1970 Calendar Year.
4/ Fisherman days use projected from 1968 survey using 1970 licensed fisherman, resurvey
of fisherman days will be made in 1971.

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMs	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMs	HARVEST
Antelope	96,225	463,860	16,289	SUBTOTAL (con't)	215,560	1,085,180	38,664
Bear				Elk	25,157	128,723	2,456
Brown	-	-	-	Moose	1,000	8,320	179
Black	145	820	24	Mountain Goat	6	18	-
Buffalo	-	-	-	Mountain Lion	10	-	-
Caribou	-	-	-	Peccary	-	-	-
Deer				Bighorn Sheep	1,445	3,175	56
Black Tail	-	-	-	Turkey	170	840	-
White Tail	690	2,000	115	Wolf	-	-	-
Mule	118,500	618,500	22,236	SUBTOTAL	215,560	1,085,180	38,664
GRAND TOTAL	215,560	1,085,180	38,664	GRAND TOTAL	243,348	1,226,256	41,355

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS
(Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COM- PLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres			
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL				

WYOMING
SUMMARY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS

Office

Casper District

Fiscal Year

1971

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.		
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (transects)	20
(1) Big game		2,390,000	8,153 ⁸²	b. Stream and lake	--
(2) Small game		2,395,000	3,153 ³²	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (Wildlife Species)	
(3) Waterfowl		1.8 ^{1.8}	1.8 ^{1.8}	a. Terrestrial	--
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic	--
(1) Lakes	2	--	.400	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (Completed or contracted)	
(2) Reservoirs	250	.25	.225	a. Terrestrial	--
(3) Stream (total miles)		45	55	b. Aquatic	--
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY	ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS		9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES	DOLLARS
Closure of private lands	600,000	30		a. Management	\$13,500
b. Lack of physical access	200,000	10		b. Development	--
TOTAL (a + b)	800,000	40		c. Maintenance	--
3. WATERFOWL USE	BIRD-DAYS			TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	
a. Impoundments	*			10. RECREATION (State Offices complete)	VISITOR DAYS
b. Natural wetlands	*			a. Hunting	--
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES	NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT		(1) Big game	--
a. Rare	--	--		(2) Small game	--
b. Endangered	--	--		(3) Waterfowl	--
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL	NUMBER			TOTAL (Hunting)	--
a. Biologists (CSC wildlife series)	1			b. Fishing	--
b. Coordinators (trained or untrained district coordinators)	--			c. Nonconsumptive use	--
				11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (lbs. harvested)	--

Remarks

No information available.

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMs	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMs	HARVEST
Antelope	35,000	52,000	6,700	SUBTOTAL (<i>con't</i>)			
Bear	--	--	--	Elk	1,100	2,000	150
Brown				Moose	--	--	--
Black	25	No estimate	2	Mountain Goat	--	--	--
Buffalo	--	--	--	Mountain Lion	--	--	--
Caribou	--	--	--	Peccary	--	--	--
Deer	--	--	--	Bighorn Sheep	20	20	--
Black Tail				Turkey	100	No estimate	No estimate
White Tail	600	1,200	100	Wolf	--	--	--
Mule	30,000	60,000	7,000	GRAND TOTAL			
SUBTOTAL							

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS
(Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COM- PLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres			
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL				

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORTNarrative

- A. We had no habitat improvement or development work during this year. Maximum effort was expended toward completing URAs and MFPs on the District's planning units.

The cooperative deer trapping and marking project, conducted in cooperation with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department is continuing. We captured and marked 12 more deer in the Soap Holes area last winter and are getting valuable return information.

The cutthroat trout populations reported last year have been identified as the Colorado River Cutthroat trout. This trout will reportedly be designated as rare in the next revision of the "rare and endangered species" list. In cooperation with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department fisheries personnel, we are continuing investigation of this trout's habitat and populations on public land streams. A major package for habitat protection and enhancement was submitted in FY 70 and will again be submitted in FY 74.

The Wyoming Game and Fish Department contributed \$15,000 to the District for water development and maintenance of water developments in the Desert and Sandy Planning Units. The District is conducting all development and operations. The object is to provide more water for antelope and sage grouse in these arid areas. The Wyoming Game and Fish Department has initiated a study to evaluate the effects of the new water developments in this area.

- B. Predator control programs in this District still are a subject of controversy. This District is still operating under a policy of "no lethal stations" on public lands. We are limiting predator control to aerial or ground hunting on a "problem area" basis. The Sublette County Predatory Animal Control Board bountied 200 coyotes in this District at \$10.00 per coyote last winter. One bald eagle was found dead on the Fall Creek elk feed ground last winter. It was reportedly shotgunned. The Wyoming Game and Fish Department complained of aerial (helicopter) hunting of coyotes on and around the Scab Creek, Fall Creek and Muddy feed grounds last winter. The BSF&W denies involvement in these operations. It is reported that the Buffalo Flying Service was contracted to do this hunting by the Sublette County Predatory Animal Control Board. Evidently there is little we can do about the complaints of the Wyoming Game and Fish Department.

Casper D.O.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Office

Pinedale 49-050

Fiscal Year

1971

**WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS**

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.		
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (transects)	35
(1) Big game		591	152	b. Stream and lake	9
(2) Small game		unknown	unknown	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (Wildlife Species)	
(3) Waterfowl		1.9	1.7	a. Terrestrial	0
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic	0
(1) Lakes	19	.025	.418	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (Completed or contracted)	
(2) Reservoirs	8	1.683	.400	a. Terrestrial	8
(3) Stream (total miles)		77.9	60.4	b. Aquatic	1
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES	DOLLARS
Closure of private lands		15,000	16	a. Management	\$ 9,750.00
b. Lack of physical access		36,000	11	b. Development	0
TOTAL (a + b)		51,400	27	c. Maintenance	250.00
3. WATERFOWL USE		BIRD-DAYS		TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	\$10,000.00
a. Impoundments		2,000,000		10. RECREATION (State Offices complete)	VISITOR DAYS
b. Natural wetlands		1,000,000		a. Hunting	
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES		NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT	(1) Big game	
a. Rare		* 3	* 1,600	(2) Small game	
b. Endangered		* 1	unknown	(3) Waterfowl	
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL		NUMBER		TOTAL (Hunting)	
a. Biologists (CSC wildlife series)		1		b. Fishing	
b. Coordinators (trained or untrained district coordinators)		0		c. Nonconsumptive use	
				11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (lbs. harvested)	

arks* The Greater Sandhill Crane nests in parts of the District.
e Colorado River Cutthroat Trout is found in streams of the District. This trout will
appear as "rare" in the next revision of the Rare and Endangered Species List.
*American Peregrine and Prairie Falcons are observed in the District but we have no
habitat information. * 1,600 acres of rare species habitat does not include 18 stream
miles for Colorado River Cutthroat.

(Instructions inside back cover)

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMs	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMs	HARVEST
Antelope	8,200	82,000	1,100	SUBTOTAL (con't)	23,250	172,400	3,458
Bear				Elk	4,810	27,775	340
Brown				Moose	600	4,920	130
Black	50	400	8	Mountain Goat			
Buffalo				Mountain Lion			
Caribou				Peccary			
Deer				Bighorn Sheep			
Black Tail				Turkey			
White Tail				Wolf			
Mule	15,000	90,000	2,350				
SUBTOTAL	23,250	172,400	3,458	GRAND TOTAL	28,660	205,095	3,928

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS
(Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COM- PLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres			
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL				

Pinechale D.O.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Office

Rock Springs

Fiscal Year

1971

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.		
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (<i>transects</i>)	15
(1) Big game		2,500	1,500	b. Stream and lake	0
(2) Small game		3,000	--	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (<i>Wildlife Species</i>)	
(3) Waterfowl		.1	.4	a. Terrestrial	0
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic	0
(1) Lakes	0	--	--	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (<i>Completed or contracted</i>)	
(2) Reservoirs	1	---	--	a. Terrestrial	0
(3) Stream (<i>total miles</i>)		133	53	b. Aquatic	0
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES	DOLLARS
Closure of private lands		0	0	a. Management	\$6500
Lack of physical access		0	0	b. Development	0
TOTAL (a + b)		0	0	c. Maintenance	0
3. WATERFOWL USE		BIRD-DAYS		TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	\$6500
a. Impoundments		734,000		10. RECREATION (<i>State Offices complete</i>)	VISITOR DAYS
b. Natural wetlands		-- --		a. Hunting	
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES		NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT	(1) Big game	
a. Rare		2	225,600	(2) Small game	
b. Endangered		4	2,511,166	(3) Waterfowl	
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL		NUMBER		TOTAL (Hunting)	
a. Biologists (<i>CSC wildlife series</i>)		*1		b. Fishing	
b. Coordinators (<i>trained or untrained district coordinators</i>)				c. Nonconsumptive use	
				11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (<i>lbs. harvested</i>)	

Remarks: GS-11 Wildlife Biologist position recently vacated, in process of recruitment.

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST
Antelope	13,000	23,400	1,300	SUBTOTAL (con't)	28,000	48,400	5,134
Bear				Elk	7,000	34,400	157
Brown	0	---	---	Moose	150	1,200	20
Black	0	---	---	Mountain Goat	0		
Buffalo	0	---	---	Mountain Lion	0		
Caribou	0	---	---	Peccary	0		
Deer				Bighorn Sheep	0		
Black Tail	0	---	---	Turkey	0		
White Tail	0	---	---	Wolf	0		
Mule	15,000	25,000	3,834	GRAND TOTAL	28,150	84,000	5,311
SUBTOTAL	28,000	48,400	5,134				

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS
(Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COM- PLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres			
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL				

WILDLIFE ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

A. Habitat Management

Accomplishments in habitat management and improvement work was accelerated with the filling of the GS-11 Wildlife Biologist position. After seven months the position was vacated and the district is in the process of filling the vacancy. However the ground work was laid for the necessary studies for development of management plans which previously hindered needed accomplishments in wildlife management.

Funds were not available this past year for any habitat development projects. Future projects with impact upon wildlife habitat continue to be coordinated with the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission. Utilization studies are undertaken jointly with the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission.

B. Animal Damage

Animal damage within the district is not serious, however, some damage to haystacks in the Cokeville area is experienced as the result of large elk and deer populations combined with limited winter habitat. Potential habitat areas which we anticipate may become critical are the Prospect Mountain wintering area for elk and deer and the Pine Mountain-Little Mountain wintering area for elk and deer. Desirable browse space in these areas are showing extreme use.

Predator problems in the district are primarily coyote predation upon sheep. Complaints continue to be received from user groups for increased protection from predation by coyotes on sheep ranges. Control measures are under the supervision of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife and any requests for predator control programs on public lands are handled under the existing Bureau policy.

C. Wildlife Statistics

Population estimates are being continually updated as more and better information becomes available.

D. Wildlife Personnel

We had on board a GS-11 Wildlife Biologist who recently vacated the position after seven months within the district. We are presently in the process of recruitment.

E. Other Problems

Due to the loss of trout experienced in 14-Mile Reservoir in FY 70, a cooperative determination was made with the Wyoming Game and Fish Biologist not to plant this year. As suspected there was a high imbalance in the magnesium-calcium ratio. Cooperative studies will be maintained with the Wyoming Game and Fish personnel with the hope that future transplants may continue.

F. Non-consumptive Uses of Wildlife

No data available.

G. Access

There are presently no problems with access to hunting and fishing areas in important wildlife habitat areas that district personnel are aware of.

H. Waterfowl Use

Data available concerning waterfowl use is limited and of low reliability.

Rocksprings Dd.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS

Office

Rawlins

Fiscal Year

71

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.		
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (<i>transects</i>)	1
(1) Big game		2,000,000	1,977,000	b. Stream and lake	0
(2) Small game		3,977,000	—	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (<i>Wildlife Species</i>)	
(3) Waterfowl		200	800	a. Terrestrial	0
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic	0
(1) Lakes	5	700	200	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (<i>Completed or contracted</i>)	
(2) Reservoirs	5	140	50	a. Terrestrial	2
(3) Stream (<i>total miles</i>)		10	40	b. Aquatic	0
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES	DOLLARS
Closure of private lands		*	20	a. Management	10,200
b. Lack of physical access		50,000		b. Development	600
TOTAL (a + b)		550,000	20	c. Maintenance	200
3. WATERFOWL USE		BIRD-DAYS		TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	11,000
a. Impoundments		630,000		10. RECREATION (<i>State Offices complete</i>)	VISITOR DAYS
b. Natural wetlands		50,000		a. Hunting	
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES		NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT	(1) Big game	20,000
a. Rare				(2) Small game	10,400
b. Endangered				(3) Waterfowl	1,000
				TOTAL (Hunting)	31,400
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL		NUMBER		b. Fishing	10,400
a. Biologists (<i>CSC wildlife series</i>)		1		c. Nonconsumptive use	152,550
b. Coordinators (<i>trained or untrained district coordinators</i>)				11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (<i>lbs. harvested</i>)	

Remarks

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST
Antelope	21,000	252,000	3439	SUBTOTAL (con't)	51,000	522,000	6591
Bear				Elk	1,547	12,882	109
Brown	---	---	---	Moose	----	----	----
Black	---	---	---	Mountain Goat	----	----	----
Buffalo	---	---	---	Mountain Lion	----	----	----
Caribou	---	---	---	Peccary	----	----	----
Deer				Bighorn Sheep	40	480	----
Black Tail	---	---	---	Turkey	----	----	----
White Tail	---	---	---	Wolf	----	----	----
Mule	30,000	270,000	3152	GRAND TOTAL	52,587	535,362	6700
SUBTOTAL	51,000	522,000	6591				

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS
(Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COM- PLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres	--	--	--
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres	--	--	--
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres	--	--	--
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres	--	--	--
(5) Fencing	Miles	8*	\$600	--
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number	--	--	--
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number	--	--	--
(2) Barrier removal	Number	--	--	--
(3) Spawning areas	Rods	--	--	--
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods	--	--	--
(5) Fencing	Miles	--	--	--
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles	--	--	--
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres	--	--	--
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres	--	--	--
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres	--	--	--
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.	--	--	--
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number	--	--	--
(6) Fencing	Miles	--	--	--
TOTAL				

*Antelope Passes

NARRATIVE FOR WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT FY 71

A. Habitat Management:

Antelope movement through sheep-tight fences continues to be a problem of primary concern within the district. Eight pass structures were installed during the year in an effort to facilitate their movement. Two light weight 8' x 6' cattleguards were placed in fence corners in the Overland P.U. south of Rawlins. Six other pass structures were placed in the Red Desert P.U. These six were of the special gate type in which existing gates were fitted with three strand barbed wire gates in addition to the existing sheep-tight gate. Also, in two sections along the fence, two rods of net wire at two different points were removed and three strands of barbed wire stretched across the opening with a spacing of 16", 14", and 10" from the ground up. The net wire removed was made into a gate and set to one side when sheep were not in the allotment. The net gate may also be used as a wing to direct antelope movement by placing it in the center of the opening on one side or the other of the fence, depending on the direction of antelope movement. When sheep are in the allotment all the sheep-tight gates are closed. When they are not in the allotment, the sheep-tight gates and two sections of net are removed to permit antelope movement. These structures are apparently working quite well since considerable sign of use exists at several of the gates.

The majority of time and effort has been spent in the completion of district URA's and MFP's. It is anticipated that all URA's and several MFP's will be completed by the end of FY 73. The commencement of an HMP is expected in FY 73 and others in FY 74.

Considerable time has also been spent in program coordination both with other agencies and with functions within the office. The major coordination efforts have been concerned with additional sheep-tight fencing proposals and sagebrush eradication proposals. Also coordination with the State Game and Fish Agency concerning recommended seasons and harvests.

B. Animal Damage:

Coordination of animal damage control with BSF & W and the Carbon County Predatory Control Board continues to be carried on. Since BSF & W has discontinued the maintenance of local field representatives, and since all requests by ranchers must now go through the BLM office, a few problems have arisen. The Carbon County Predatory Control Board now desires to implement control measures themselves by using traps. It also appears as though ranchers are going together and hiring control work done. The apparent result of which has been the eagle controversy.

C. Wildlife Statistics:

Several changes have occurred in this year's report over last year's. Some of the changes are due to a misinterpretation of the questions on previous reports.

ITEM 1a - Acres of unsatisfactory habitat have been indicated. Various areas of big game habitat are unsatisfactory because such factors as limited water and fences have left some habitat unusable while others are receiving increased use. Also much of the waterfowl habitat is poor since most, if not all, of their habitat is also used by livestock resulting in the removal of all the surrounding vegetation, which supplies food and cover.

ITEM 1b - Additional aquatic lakes have been indicated as the result of new transplants of fish.

ITEM 2a - The 400,000 acres of public domain lands indicated, for the most part, lie within the railroad checkerboard. In effect access is permitted after a fee for crossing private lands has been paid. Of the 400,000 acres indicated, 106,177 acres are within an area of railroad checkerboard which has just been reported, but not confirmed, as also blocking access.

ITEM 3a and b - An increase in bird-days is shown. The figure shown in last year's report represents the number of days use can be made by waterfowl during the year. The figures shown in this year's report are the estimated bird-days of use within the district.

ITEM 10 & 12 - It is felt that visitor use data and harvest data should be completed by the state office for the consolidated state wide report from available statistics. The reason for this is that many of the Game and Fish Management areas overlap or include two or more BLM districts. The data given could be construed differently by each district resulting in an unrealistic picture. The statistics presented are estimated to be representative of the district.

D. Other Problems:

Access to public lands within the railroad checkerboard continues to mount. Private recreation groups such as Elk Mountain Safari and Recreation unlimited continue to create access problems to public lands.

Rawlins D.A

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Office

Fiscal Year

Grand District

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS

1971

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.		
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (transects)	8
(1) Big game		1496	600	b. Stream and lake	0
(2) Small game		1896	200	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (Wildlife Species)	
(3) Waterfowl		.25	—	a. Terrestrial	51
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic	0
(1) Lakes	3	—	.15	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (Completed or contracted)	
(2) Reservoirs	1 sat's. 2 unsat.	.007	.2	a. Terrestrial	0
(3) Stream (total miles)		828	812	b. Aquatic	1
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY	ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS		9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES	DOLLARS
Closure of private lands	4,000	3		a. Management	11600
b. Lack of physical access	20,000	4		b. Development	—
TOTAL (a + b)	24,000	7		c. Maintenance	—
3. WATERFOWL USE	BIRD-DAYS			TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	11600
a. Impoundments	180			10. RECREATION (State Offices complete)	VISITOR DAYS
b. Natural wetlands	90			a. Hunting	
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES	NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT		(1) Big game	
a. Rare	—	—		(2) Small game	
b. Endangered	—	—		(3) Waterfowl	
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL	NUMBER			TOTAL (Hunting)	
a. Biologists (CSC wildlife series)	1			b. Fishing	
b. Coordinators (trained or untrained district coordinators)	0			c. Nonconsumptive use	
				11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (lbs. harvested)	

marks

Item #1 = District average figures. Many individual
use acreages overlap each other.

DEPARTMENT OF
BUREAU OF

WILDLIFE

STATES
OF THE INTERIOR
MANAGEMENT

Office

Hamden District

Fiscal Year

1971

REPORT
STATISTICS

1. HABITAT CONDITION		(1,000's)	6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
a. Terrestrial			a. Use, condition and trend (transects)	<i>8</i>
(1) Big game		<i>600</i>	b. Stream and lake	<i>0</i>
(2) Small game		<i>200</i>	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (Wildlife Species)	
(3) Waterfowl		<i>—</i>	a. Terrestrial	<i>0</i>
b. Aquatic	NUM		b. Aquatic	<i>0</i>
(1) Lakes		<i>.15</i>	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (Completed or contracted)	
(2) Reservoirs	<i>1.5</i>	<i>.2</i>	a. Terrestrial	<i>0</i>
(3) Stream (total miles)	<i>2</i>	<i>.012</i>	b. Aquatic	<i>1</i>
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES	DOLLARS
Closure of private lands		<i>3</i>	a. Management	
b. Lack of physical access		<i>4</i>	b. Development	
TOTAL (a + b)		<i>7</i>	c. Maintenance	
3. WATERFOWL		DAYS	TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	
a. Impoundments		<i>80</i>	10. RECREATION (State Offices complete)	VISITOR DAYS
b. Natural wetlands		<i>90</i>	a. Hunting	
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES		ACRES OF HABITAT	(1) Big game	
a. Rare		<i>—</i>	(2) Small game	
b. Endangered		<i>—</i>	(3) Waterfowl	
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL		NUMBER	TOTAL (Hunting)	
a. Biologists (CSC wildlife)		<i>1</i>	b. Fishing	
b. Coordinators (trained or district c.)		<i>0</i>	c. Nonconsumptive use	
			11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (lbs. harvested)	

Remarks

Item #1

*are average figures. Many individual
averages overlap each other.*

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST
Antelope	11,525	30,460	3,000	SUBTOTAL (con't)	21055	44160	3904
Bear				Elk	3700	1666	700
Brown	—			Moose	200	1950	25
Black	30	min.	4	Mountain Goat	—		
Buffalo	—			Mountain Lion	10	—	—
Caribou	—			Peccary	—		
Deer				Bighorn Sheep	1350	2475	155
Black Tail	—			Turkey	—		
White Tail	—			Wolf	—		
Mule	4500	13,700	900				
SUBTOTAL	21,055	44,160	3,904	GRAND TOTAL	26,315	50,251	4,684

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS
(Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COMPLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres			
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL				

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST
Antelope	16,525	30,460	3,000	SUBTOTAL (con't)	21055	44160	3904
Bear				Elk	3700	1611	700
Brown	—			Moose	200	1950	25
Black	30	min	4	Mountain Goat	—		
Buffalo	—			Mountain Lion	10	—	—
Caribou	—			Peccary	—		
Deer				Bighorn Sheep	1350	2425	155
Black Tail	—			Turkey	—		
White Tail	—			Wolf	—		
Mule	4500	13700	900	GRAND TOTAL	2635	50250	4684
SUBTOTAL	21055	44160	3904				

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS

(Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COMPLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres			
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acres Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL				



Form 6500-1
(July 1970)
(formerly 6960-1)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WILDLIFE ANNUAL REPORT
GENERAL STATISTICS

Routing 2/18 1/18/71
& Date
SD
AGD
PLS
OPA
RES. 1/18
TECH. S.
MGMT. S.
LEAD RESP. 1/18

Office
Worland, Wyoming
Fiscal Year
FY 1971

1. HABITAT CONDITION		ACRES (1,000's)		6. WILDLIFE SURVEYS	NUMBER
		SATIS.	UNSATIS.		
a. Terrestrial				a. Use, condition and trend (<u>transects</u>)	5
(1) Big game		2344	854	b. Stream and lake	4
(2) Small game		2719	479	7. HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLANS (Wildlife Species)	
(3) Waterfowl		8	2	a. Terrestrial	--
b. Aquatic	NUMBER			b. Aquatic	--
(1) Lakes	3	5700	50	8. HABITAT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (Completed or contracted)	
(2) Reservoirs	15	1065	05	a. Terrestrial	one
(3) Stream (total miles)		75	---	b. Aquatic	--
2. TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC HABITAT BLOCKED TO PUBLIC ACCESS BY		ACRES OF HABITAT	MILES OF STREAMS	9. HABITAT EXPENDITURES DOLLARS	
Closure of private lands		85000	20	a. Management	8600.00
b. Lack of physical access		--	--	b. Development	2200.00
TOTAL (a + b)		85000	20	c. Maintenance	--
3. WATERFOWL USE		BIRD-DAYS		TOTAL (Habitat Expenditures)	
a. Impoundments		500,000		10,800.00	
b. Natural wetlands		N/A		10. RECREATION (State Offices complete)	
4. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES		NO. OF SPECIES	ACRES OF HABITAT	a. Hunting	VISITOR DAYS
Greater Sandhill Crane				(1) Big game	
a. Rare American Osprey (1)	2	Unknown		(2) Small game	
Tule White Fronted Goose				(3) Waterfowl	
b. American Peregrine Falcon	2	Unknown		TOTAL (Hunting)	
5. WILDLIFE PERSONNEL		NUMBER		b. Fishing	
a. Biologists (CSC wildlife series)	One			c. Nonconsumptive use	
b. Coordinators (trained or untrained district coordinators)	N/A			11. COMMERCIAL FISHING (lbs. harvested)	N/A

Remarks

(1) The Osprey (possible pop. of 25-50) has been listed as having undetermined status. Observations indicate population decline may be occurring.

12. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND HARVEST FROM PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIES	NUMBER			SPECIES	NUMBER		
	POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST		POPULATION	AMS	HARVEST
Antelope	2500	24,000	750	SUBTOTAL (con't)	26,630	185,220	5,775
Bear	N/A			Elk	7,000	50,000	1,000
Brown				Moose	50	250	4
Black	40	420	10	Mountain Goat	6	18	--
Buffalo	N/A			Mountain Lion	unknown		
Caribou	N/A			Peccary	N/A		
Deer				Bighorn Sheep	35	200	1
Black Tail	N/A			Turkey	70	840	No legal harvest
White Tail	90	800	15	Wolf	unknown		
Mule	24000	160,000	5000				
SUBTOTAL	26630	185,220	5775	GRAND TOTAL	33,791	236,528	6,780

13. DIRECT HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS (Washington Office Completes)

ITEM	UNIT OF WORK	UNITS COM- PLETED	COST	
			BUREAU	CONTRIBUTED
a. Wildlife food and cover				
(1) Prescribed burning	Acres			
(2) Release spraying, chaining	Acres			
(3) Seeding and planting	Acres			
(4) Waterfowl marsh	Acres			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Wildlife water developments	Number			
b. Fishing streams				
(1) Channel structures	Number			
(2) Barrier removal	Number			
(3) Spawning areas	Rods			
(4) Bank stabilization	Rods			
(5) Fencing	Miles			
(6) Rough fish removal	Miles			
c. Fishing lakes and reservoirs				
(1) Aquatic plant control	Acres			
(2) Rough fish removal	Acres			
(3) New fishing lakes	Acres			
(4) Minimum pools of water	Acre Ft.			
(5) Spawning areas, shelters, etc.	Number			
(6) Fencing	Miles			
TOTAL				

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1971 figures remain quite similar to previous year submissions. Again this year, items numbers 10 and 13 have not been considered at the district level. All figures and estimates are the result of consultation with involved agencies and/or individuals. Statistics have been "broken down and rounded off" to relate to BLM administered lands and, where applicable, FY 1971 only.

Much of FY 1971 was directed toward planning activities. Habitat improvement was limited to the installation of four bird watering devices stratified through areas having known upland bird potential.

As in the past, Worland District relations with other agencies and user groups were good. Especially important was a good working relationship with the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission.

Animal damage control, as a program, was a reasonably low-impact undertaking during FY 1971. Program levels were much the same as in the past.

Item 1-b, requesting acreages, is reflected literally rather than in terms of 1000's of acres. Item 4 listing four rare or endangered species results from observations logged by other than BLM personnel with the exception of the osprey. The American osprey, although presently enjoying an undetermined status, has been included as a wildlife species worthy of special recognition. Habitat acreages are undetermined.

Item number 12, Wildlife Populations, etc., is based primarily on winter population information.

Public access to BLM administered lands (or the lack of it) remains a management problem near previous levels.